



FILE
1983
SJT 100/200/300

SelectaVision® VideoDisc System Basic Service Data

RCA Corporation
Consumer Electronics
Technical Publications
P.O. Box 1976 | Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

RCA Inc.
Technical Publications
5575 Royalmount Avenue | Town of Mount-Royal | Quebec, Canada H4P 1J8
Canada Stock Numbers:
Add prefix 62 to all stock numbers.

Model SJT 100/ 101/200/300



SJT 200

TO AVOID ERROR file all supplements and addendums as soon as received. Consult these before ordering parts.

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CAUTION: DO NOT USE MONAURAL ALIGNMENT (TEST) DISC STK. NO.
149235 WITH MODELS COVERED BY THIS SERVICE DATA.

NOTE: MODEL SJT 101 IS ELECTRONICALLY AND MECHANICALLY THE SAME AS MODEL SJT 100.

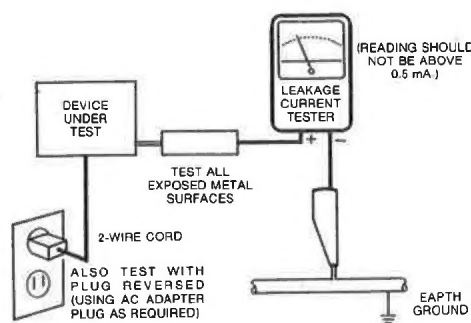
SAFETY NOTICE

Components having special safety characteristics are identified by shading on schematics and by * stars on the parts list in this Service Data and its supplements and bulletins. Before servicing this instrument, it is important that the service technician read and follow the "Safety Precautions" and "Product Safety Notices" in this Service Data.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. **Before returning the VideoDisc Player to the customer**, always make a safety check of the entire instrument, including, but not limited to, the following items:

- a. Be sure that no built-in protective devices are defective and/or have been defeated during servicing. (1) Protective shields are provided on this VideoDisc Player to protect both the technician and the customer. Correctly replace all missing protective shields, including any removed for servicing convenience. (2) When reassembling the VideoDisc Player, be sure to put back in place all protective devices, including, but not limited to, non-metallic control knobs, insulating fishpapers, adjustment and compartment covers/shields, and isolation resistor/capacitor networks. **Do not operate this instrument or permit it to be operated without all protective devices correctly installed and functioning. Servicers who defeat safety features or fail to perform safety checks may be liable for any resulting damage.**
- b. Be sure that there are no cabinet openings through which an adult or child might be able to insert their fingers and contact a hazardous voltage. Such openings include, but are not limited to, (1) excessively wide cabinet ventilation slots, and (2) improperly fitted and/or incorrectly secured cabinet covers.
- c. **Leakage Cold Check** — With the VideoDisc Player AC plug removed from any AC source, connect an electrical jumper across the two AC plug prongs. Place the VideoDisc Player AC switch in the on position. Connect one lead of an ohmmeter to the AC plug prongs tied together and touch the other ohmmeter lead in turn to each push button/customer control, exposed metal screws, metalized overlays and to each cable connector. If the measured resistance is less than 1.0 megohm or greater than 5.2 megohm (except for the center conductor of the F connector that feeds the TV receiver which will measure *open* when the function switch is in the play position) an abnormality exists that must be corrected before the VideoDisc Player is returned to the customer. Repeat this test with the VideoDisc Player AC switch in the *off* position. All the preceding tests should be made with a *Disc* in the player and repeated *without a Disc* in the player.



AC Leakage Test

d. **Leakage Current Hot Checks**

On completely assembled instrument, with a *Disc* in the Player and all tests repeated without a *Disc* in the Player, plug the AC line cord directly into a 120V AC outlet. (Do not use an isolation transformer during this test.) Use a leakage current tester or a metering system that complies with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C101.1 *Leakage Current for Appliances* and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 1410, (50.7). Measure for current, with the

player in the *play* position and repeat with the player in the *Load—Unload* and *off* positions from a known earth ground (metal waterpipe, conduit, etc.) to all exposed metal or conductive parts of the instrument (antenna connections, handle bracket, metal cabinet, screwheads, metallic overlays, push-buttons, control shafts, etc.), especially any exposed metal parts that offer an electrical return path to the Player deck. Any current measured must not exceed 0.5 milliamp. Reverse the instrument power cord plug in the outlet and repeat test.

ANY MEASUREMENTS NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS SPECIFIED HEREIN INDICATE A POTENTIAL SHOCK HAZARD THAT MUST BE ELIMINATED BEFORE RETURNING THE INSTRUMENT TO THE CUSTOMER OR BEFORE CONNECTING TO AN ANTENNA OR ACCESSORIES.

e. **Interconnected Equipment AC Leakage Test**

Avoid shock hazards. The television instrument, accessory, or cable(s) to which this VideoDisc Player is connected should have the applicable sections of the leakage resistance cold check and the leakage current hot check performed. Do not connect this VideoDisc Player to a TV antenna, cable or accessory that exhibits excessive leakage currents.

2. Read and comply with all caution and safety-related notes on or inside the VideoDisc Player cabinet, and on the Player deck.
3. **Design Alteration Warning** — Do *not* alter or add to the mechanical or electrical design of this VideoDisc Player. Design alterations and additions, including, but not limited to, circuit modifications and the addition of items such as auxiliary audio and/or video output connections, cables and accessories etc. might alter the safety characteristics of this VideoDisc Player and create a hazard to the user. Any design alterations or additions may void the manufacturer's warranty and may make you, the servicer responsible for personal injury or property damage resulting therefrom.
4. Observe original lead dress. Take extra care to assure correct lead dress in the following areas: a. near sharp edges, b. near thermally hot parts — be sure that leads and components do not touch thermally hot parts in the AC and DC supplies. Always inspect in all areas for pinched, out-of-place, or frayed wiring. Do not change spacing between components, and between components and the printed-circuit board. Check AC power cord for damage.
5. Components, parts, and/or wiring that appear to have overheated or are otherwise damaged should be replaced with components, parts, or wiring that meet original specifications. Additionally, determine the cause of overheating and/or damage and, if necessary, take corrective action to remove any potential safety hazard.
6. **PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE** — Many electrical and mechanical parts have special safety-related characteristics some of which are often not evident from visual inspection, nor can the protection they give necessarily be obtained by replacing them with components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc. Parts that have special safety characteristics are identified in RCA service data by *shading* on schematics and by a (*) in the parts list. Use of a substitute replacement that does not have the same safety characteristics as the recommended replacement part in RCA service data parts list might create shock, fire, and/or other hazards. Product Safety is under review continuously and new instructions are issued whenever appropriate. For the latest information, always consult the appropriate current RCA service literature. A subscription to, or additional copies of, RCA service literature may be obtained at a nominal charge from your RCA Consumer Electronics Distributor or from RCA Technical Publications, P.O. Box 1976, Indianapolis, IN 46206, or Canadian residents may order from RCA Inc., Technical Publications, 5575 Royalmount Ave., Town of Mount-Royal, Quebec H4P 1J8 Canada.

SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: Before servicing instruments covered by this service data and its supplements and addendums, read and follow the **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS** on page 2 of this publication. **NOTE:** If unforeseen circumstances create conflict between the following servicing precautions and any of the safety precautions on page 2 of this publication, always follow the safety precautions. **Remember: Safety First.**

General Servicing Precautions

1. Always unplug the instrument AC power cord from the AC power source before:
 - a. Removing or reinstalling any component, circuit board, module, or any other instrument assembly.
 - b. Disconnecting or reconnecting any instrument electrical plug or other electrical connection.
 - c. Connecting a test substitute in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor in the instrument.

Caution: A wrong part substitute or incorrect polarity installation of electrolytic capacitors may result in an explosion hazard.

2. Do *not* spray chemical on or near this instrument or any of its assemblies.
3. Unless specified otherwise in this service data, clean electrical contacts by applying the following mixture to the contacts with a pipe cleaner, cotton-tipped stick or comparable nonabrasive applicator: 10% (by volume) Acetone and 90% (by volume) isopropyl alcohol (90% - 99% strength).

Caution: This is a flammable mixture.

Unless specified otherwise in this service data, lubrication of contacts is not required.

4. Do *not* defeat any plug/socket B+ voltage interlocks with which instruments covered by this service data might be equipped.
5. Do *not* apply AC power to this instrument and/or any of its electrical assemblies unless *all* solid-state device heat sinks are correctly installed.
6. Always connect the test instrument ground lead to the appropriate instrument chassis ground *before* connecting the test instrument positive lead. Always remove the test instrument ground lead *last*.

Electrostatically Sensitive (ES) Devices

Some semiconductor (solid state) devices can be damaged easily by static electricity. Such components commonly are called *Electrostatically Sensitive (ES) Devices*. Examples of typical ES devices are integrated circuits and some field-effect transistors and semiconductor "chip" components. The following techniques should be used to help reduce the incidence of component damage caused by static electricity.

1. Immediately before handling any semiconductor component or semiconductor-equipped assembly, drain off any electrostatic charge on your body by touching a known earth ground. Alternatively, obtain and wear a commercially available discharging wrist strap device, which should be removed for potential shock reasons prior to applying power to the unit under test.
2. After removing an electrical assembly equipped with ES devices, place the assembly on a conductive surface such as aluminum foil, to prevent electrostatic charge buildup or exposure of the assembly.
3. Use only a *grounded-tip* soldering iron to solder or unsolder ES devices.

4. Use only an *anti-static* type solder removal device. Some solder removal devices not classified as "anti-static" can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ES devices.
5. Do *not* use freon-propelled chemicals. These can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ES devices.
6. Do *not* remove a replacement ES device from its protective package until immediately before you are ready to install it. (Most replacement ES devices are packaged with leads electrically shorted together by conductive foam, aluminum foil or comparable conductive material.)
7. Immediately before removing the protective material from the leads of a replacement ES device, touch the protective material to the instrument ground or circuit assembly into which the device will be installed. **CAUTION:** Be sure no power is applied to the instrument or circuit, and observe all other safety precautions.
8. Minimize bodily motions when handling unpackaged replacement ES devices. (Otherwise harmless motion such as the brushing together of your clothes fabric or the lifting of your foot from a carpeted floor can generate static electricity sufficient to damage an ES device.)

General Soldering Guidelines

1. Use a grounded-tip, low-wattage soldering iron and appropriate tip size and shape that will maintain tip temperature within the range 500°F to 600°F.
2. Use an appropriate gauge of RMA resin-core solder composed of 60 parts tin/40 parts lead.
3. Keep the soldering iron tip clean and well tinned.
4. Thoroughly clean the surfaces to be soldered. Use a small wire-bristle (0.5 inch, or 1.25 cm) brush with a metal handle. Do not use freon-propelled spray-on cleaners.
5. Use the following unsoldering technique:
 - a. Allow the soldering iron tip to reach normal temperature (500°F to 600°F).
 - b. Heat the component lead until the solder melts.
 - c. Quickly draw away the melted solder with an anti-static, suction-type solder removal device or with solder braid.

CAUTION: Work quickly to avoid overheating the circuit board printed foil.

6. Use the following soldering technique:
 - a. Allow the soldering iron tip to reach normal temperature (500°F to 600°F).
 - b. First, hold the soldering iron tip and solder strand against the component lead until the solder melts.
 - c. Quickly move the soldering iron tip to the junction of the component lead and the printed circuit foil, and hold it there only until the solder flows onto and around both the component lead and the foil.

CAUTION: Work quickly to avoid overheating the circuit board printed foil.

- d. Closely inspect the solder area and remove any excess or splashed solder with a small wire-bristle brush.

IC Removal/Replacement

Use the following technique for IC removal and replacement.

Removal

1. Desolder and draw away the melted solder with an anti-static suction-type solder removal device (or with solder braid) before removing the IC.

SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

Replacement

- 1. Carefully insert the replacement IC in the circuit board.
- 2. Carefully bend each IC lead against the circuit foil pad and solder it.
- 3. Clean the soldered areas with a small wire-bristle brush. (It is not necessary to reapply acrylic coating to the areas.)

"Small-Signal" Discrete Transistor Removal/Replacement

- 1. Remove the defective transistor by clipping its leads as close as possible to the component body.
- 2. Bend into a "U" shape the end of each of three leads remaining on the circuit board.
- 3. Bend into a "U" shape the replacement transistor leads.
- 4. Connect the replacement transistor leads to the corresponding leads extending from the circuit board and crimp the "U" with long nose pliers to insure metal to metal contact, then solder each connection.

Power Output Transistor Devices Removal/Replacement

- 1. Heat and remove all solder from around the transistor leads.
- 2. Remove the heatsink mounting screw (if so equipped).
- 3. Carefully remove the transistor from the circuit board.
- 4. Insert new transistor in circuit board.
- 5. Solder each transistor lead, and clip off excess lead.
- 6. Replace heatsink.

Diode Removal/Replacement

- 1. Remove defective diode by clipping its leads as close as possible to diode body.
- 2. Bend the two remaining leads perpendicularly to the circuit board.
- 3. Observing diode polarity, wrap each lead of the new diode around the corresponding lead on the circuit board.
- 4. Securely crimp each connection and solder it.
- 5. Inspect (on the circuit board copper side) the solder joints of the two "original" leads. If they are not shiny, reheat them and, if necessary, apply additional solder.

Fuse and Conventional Resistor Removal/Replacement

- 1. Clip each fuse or resistor lead at top of circuit board hollow stake.
- 2. Securely crimp leads of replacement component around notch at stake top.
- 3. Solder the connections.

CAUTION: Maintain original spacing between the replaced component and adjacent components and the circuit board, to prevent excessive component temperatures.

Circuit Board Foil Repair

Excessive heat applied to the copper foil of any printed circuit board will weaken the adhesive that bonds the foil to the circuit board, causing the foil to separate from, or "lift-off", the board. The following guidelines and procedures should be followed whenever this condition is encountered.

In Critical Copper Pattern Areas

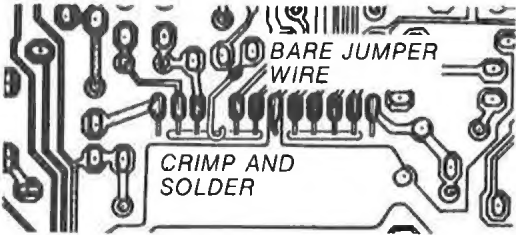
High component/copper pattern density and/or special voltage/current characteristics make the spacing and integrity of copper pattern in some circuit board areas more critical than in others. The circuit foil in these areas is designated as *Critical Copper Pattern* and is identified and illustrated in this service data in the section titled *Safety Related Copper Pattern* (see table of contents for page number). Because Critical Copper Pattern requires special soldering techniques to ensure the maintenance of reliability and safety standards, contact your local RCA Consumer

Electronics Distributor Service Manager before attempting repair of Critical Copper Pattern.

At IC Connections

To repair defective copper pattern at IC connections, use the following procedure to install a jumper wire on the copper pattern side of the circuit board. (Use this technique only on IC connections.)

- 1. Carefully remove the damaged copper pattern with a sharp knife. (Remove only as much copper as absolutely necessary.)
- 2. Carefully scratch away the solder resist and acrylic coating (if used) from the end of the remaining copper pattern.



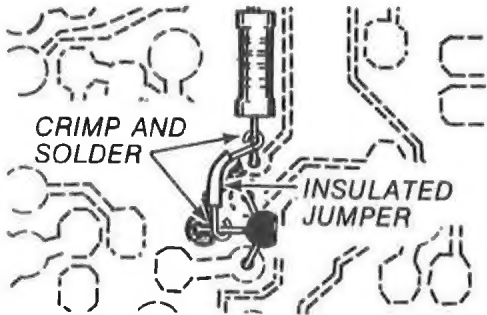
Install Jumper Wire and Solder

- 3. Bend a small "U" in one end of a small-gauge jumper wire and carefully crimp it around the IC pin. Solder the IC connection.
- 4. Route the jumper wire along the path of the cut-away copper pattern and let it overlap the previously scraped end of the good copper pattern. Solder the overlapped area, and clip off any excess jumper wire.

At Other Connections

Use the following techniques to repair defective copper pattern at connections other than IC Pins. This technique involves the installation of a jumper wire on the component side of the circuit board.

- 1. Remove the defective copper pattern with a sharp knife. Remove at least 1/4 inch of copper, to ensure that a hazardous condition will not exist if the jumper wire opens.
- 2. Trace along the copper pattern from both sides of the pattern break and locate the nearest component that is directly connected to the affected copper pattern.
- 3. Connect insulated 20-gauge jumper wire from the lead of the nearest component on one side of the pattern break to the lead of the nearest component on the other side. Carefully crimp and solder the connections.



Insulated Jumper Wire

CAUTION: Be sure the insulated jumper wire is dressed so that it does not touch components or sharp edges. F013.4.2

SPECIFICATIONS

- Power Input:** — 120 VOLTS, 50/60 Hz.
Power Consumption: — SJT 100 — 25 WATTS
 SJT 200 — 27 WATTS
 SJT 300 — 28 WATTS
Antenna Impedance: — 75 ohm in/out
RF Output Level: — 3 mV Maximum
 1 mV Minimum
 Switchable to
 Channel 3 or 4
Circuit Boards: — PW 200 — RESONATOR
 PW 400 — Arm Preamp
 PW 600 — AC input
 PW 900 — Remote IR Preamp
 PW 1100 — Remote Amp
 PW 1700 — Display
 PW 5600 — Function Switch
 Assembly
 PW Hook up-Pickup Arm

- Interconnect
PW Master — Master Circuit Board
Weight: — Approx. 20 lbs.
Dimensions: — WIDTH — 17" (431.8 mm)
 DEPTH — 16-1/2" (418.9 mm)
 HEIGHT — 5" (126.7 mm)
Turntable Speed: — 449.55 RPM Direct Drive
 Quartz-Locked
Play Time: — 2 hours (1 hour per disc side)
Video Signal System: — EIA Standard NTSC Color
 Signal
Video Output: — 1V p-p into 75-ohm termination 2V p-p
 unterminated
Audio Output: — 2 channel 200 mV ± 20 mV RMS, into
 10K ohm or greater impedance
Disc Play System: — CED Capacitance
 Electronic Disc

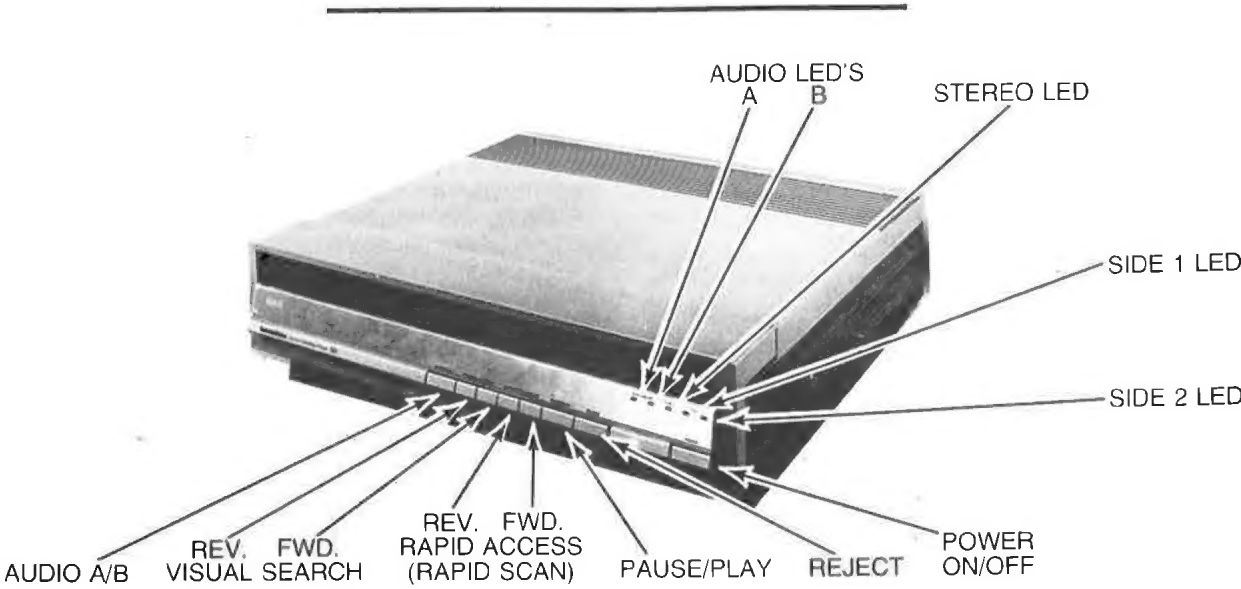


Fig. 1—SJT 200 Operating Controls

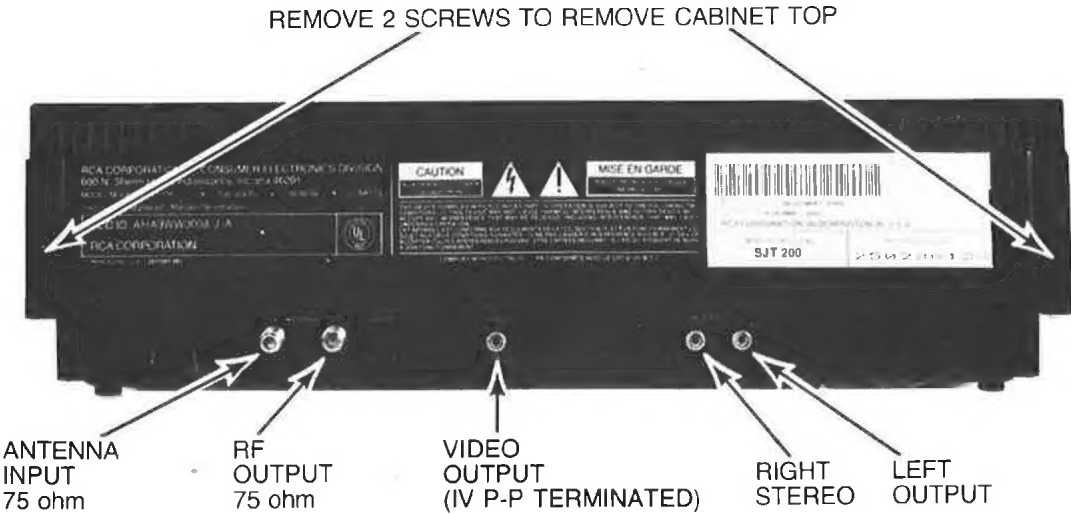


Fig. 2—SJT 200 Rear Panel Connections

OPERATING CONTROLS AND FUNCTIONS

Power On/Off — Load — Play — Unload

Power is applied to the player by depressing the player on/off button. The player automatically places itself in the "Load" position (caddy entry door open). The digital readout indicator lights and displays a flashing "L".

To load player, insert loaded caddy into player gently until the player loading mechanism takes hold and pulls caddy into player (DO NOT force caddy into Player). When the caddy spine is latched the loading mechanism will reverse and return the empty sleeve (caddy) out beyond the caddy entry door opening. Remove the empty sleeve (caddy) from the player and the player will automatically place itself in the "Play" mode. During the automatic cycle the digital readout will display —●—. In approximately 10 seconds a picture will appear on the TV screen and the digital readout will begin to display elapsed playing time in minutes.

When "Play" is completed (approximately 60 minutes) the digital readout will display a flashing "E" momentarily then the "E" lights continuously. In approximately 8 to 10 seconds the player automatically places itself in the "Unload" mode. The digital readout will display a flashing "UL" and the caddy entry door will open. Insert empty sleeve (caddy), in same manner prescribed for load procedure, to retrieve the disc and spine from the player. Remove loaded caddy from player and the digital readout will then begin displaying a flashing "L".

Audio A/B Button (Models SJT 200/300)

This function is active only when playing a special DUAL sound track or BILINGUAL disc. Press to select either the primary sound track "A" or the secondary sound track "B". Depending upon which sound track is active, the corresponding LED display lamp will light. (A/B).

NOTE: The player automatically selects the proper audio playback mode whether you are playing a special dual sound track, Bilingual, Stereo or monoral VideoDisc

Visual Search

Pressing either *Visual Search* Button, Fwd ► or Rev. ◀, (with disc in player) permits faster than normal (16 times

normal speed) movement of the pick-up arm assembly. The stylus remains in contact with the disc permitting *Visual Search* (scan) viewing of the program material (audio is muted during this mode of operation).

Rapid Access (SJT 100/200)

Pressing either *Rapid Access* Button, Fwd ►► or Rev. ◀◀ (Player must be in "Play" mode with disc in player) provides rapid movement of the pick-up arm assembly in direction selected. The Stylus lifter circuit is active in this mode of operation therefore the stylus is not in contact with the disc. (Video blanked, Audio muted).

Hi-Speed Scan (SJT300)

Pressing either *Hi-Speed Scan* Button, Fwd ►► or Rev. ◀◀ (with disc in player) permits rapid (120 times normal speed) movement of the pick-up arm Assembly. The stylus remains in contact with the disc permitting hi-speed scan (search) viewing of the program material (Audio is muted during this mode of operation).

Pause/Play

Pressing the "Pause" Button (with disc in player) places the stylus lifter circuit into operation raising the stylus off the disc. Video is blanked, audio is muted, and there is no movement of the pick-up arm assembly in this mode of operation. The digital readout will display a flashing "P". Pressing the "Pause" button a second time returns the player to normal operation.

NOTE: For Model SJT 300 the in arm stylus cleaner (sweeper) is activated in the "Pause" mode.

Stereo Sound (SJT 200/300)

By connecting an external stereo amplifier (optional equipment) to the stereo output jacks on the back of the player you can enjoy stereo sound when playing a stereo disc.

Video Out Jack (Models SJT 200/300)

The video output jack (located on the back of the player) makes it possible to connect video from the player directly to a TV set or monitor equipped with a video input jack.

GENERAL INFORMATION

NOTE: Technicians servicing this product will find helpful the following related RCA Technical Training Publications.

VideoDisc Manual SJT200/300-1

This publication may be ordered, for a nominal charge, from: RCA Technical Publications 1-450, P.O. Box 1976, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

The New RCA SelectaVision VideoDisc Player is simple to operate, and easy to install. External connections to and from the player are minimal, involving only intercept and reconnection of the television VHF antenna input lead (cable). Necessary connecting lead (cable) and matching transformers are included to handle all but unusual installations.

1. A 5 foot, 75 ohm coaxial cable connects from the antenna out connector on the player, to the VHF antenna input on the television receiver. Use cable direct if the television has 75 ohm VHF antenna input connector; use via a 75 to 300 ohm matching transformer/adaptor if the television VHF antenna input is 300 ohm.
2. A 300 to 75 ohm matching transformer/adaptor mates a 300 ohm twin lead antenna system (outside or rabbit ears) to the player 75 ohm antenna input system. (Captive, screw type lugs are integral to the 300 to 75 ohm antenna matching transformer/adaptor; strip and insert the 300 ohm twin lead wires then tighten the screws.) Keep in mind — for different or "odd" antenna systems — the antenna input and output of the VideoDisc Player is 75 ohm unbalanced.

Antenna connection instructions should be carefully followed. The player produces an R-F signal which is transmitted on VHF Channel 3 or 4 (switch selectable) frequency. If the player antenna output is connected to an antenna, directly or in parallel from the television antenna input connections, the player may broadcast a signal. Broadcasting an unauthorized signal could violate certain regulations of the Federal Communications Commission regarding the operation of R-F devices. Recheck the installation to avoid any broadcasting possibilities; make sure the 75 ohm shielded cable is used to connect the R-F output of the player to the television receiver, and that no other connections are paralleled from these terminals.

The physical location of the antenna "in" and "out" connectors are depicted in the rear apron photo of the VideoDisc Player (Fig. 2). "F" type connectors accept the VHF antenna input and output cables.

Interface of the antenna system, VideoDisc Player, and monitor television receiver is controlled by an electronic antenna switch in the player. When the Player ON/OFF Switch is in the "OFF" position, the antenna is connected directly (via the player electronic antenna switch) to the television receiver and the television will operate normally. When the player ON/OFF switch is in the "ON" position, the antenna is disconnected and the player R-F output is connected directly to the television VHF antenna input connector. Under this condition the television receiver will receive a signal only on Channels 3 or 4 (switch selectable on the rear of VideoDisc Player Fig. 2). Specifically the VideoDisc Player antenna switch system serves to either connect the antenna system direct to the television VHF antenna input or disconnect the antenna system and connect the VideoDisc Player R-F output direct to the television VHF antenna connector.

Stereo output jacks are available (Models SJT 200/300) for connecting (cable included) stereo sound output to an external Stereo Amplifier (optional equipment). Also available is a Video Output Jack (Models SJT 200/300) for connecting (cable not included) a video signal directly to a television receiver or video monitor equipped with video input capabilities.

The new design of the RCA VideoDisc player uses the single—main circuit board concept. The main circuit board contains nearly all of the electronic circuits. Circuits not contained on the main circuit board are AC input, resonator, pick-up arm preamp, and in the case of the remote controlled VideoDisc player, the remote preamp and remote amplifier circuits.

Servicability of the new VideoDisc player is enhanced by the logical physical arrangement of circuits on the main circuit board. The board is segmented by **circuit area**. AND FURTHER ENHANCED BY PROMINENT ROAD MAPPING ON THE CIRCUIT BOARD. In addition, a component numbering system is used which relates to general circuit areas and will aid in readily locating individual components.

CIRCUIT PROTECTION

Fuse (or Device)

F601

Circuit Protected

AC input

Physical Location

PW 600

COMPONENT NUMBERING SYSTEM

Circuits not located on the Main Circuit Board and their numerical designation.

Component Numbering Versus Circuits.

- 0 - 99 — Mechanism/Player mounted components
- 100 series — PW Hookup on Arm assembly
- 200 series — Resonator on Arm assembly
- 400 series — Arm Preamp on Arm assembly
- 600 series — AC input
- 900 series — IR preamp (used SJT 300)
- 1100 series — Remote Receiver (Used SJT 300)
- 1700 series — Display board assembly
- 5600 series — Function Switch assembly

Circuits located on the Main Circuit Board and their numerical designation.

Component Numbering Versus Circuits

- 2000 series — Power Supply
- 2500 series — Pulse Interference Corrector (PIC)

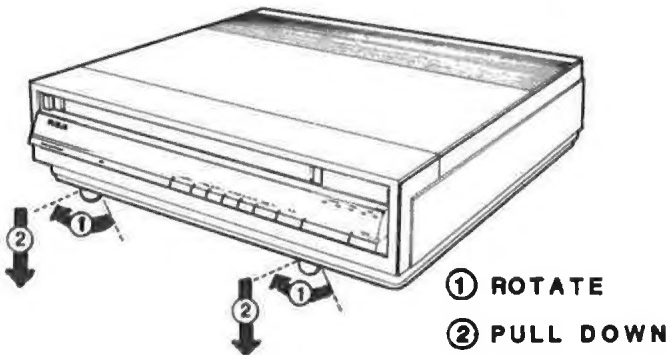
- 2700 series — Video Output
- 3100 series — Non-Linear Aperture Correction (NLAC), Sound Beat Correction
- 3200 series — Video Demodulation
- 3300 series — Comb Filter/Defect Corrector
- 3400 series — Video Converter and Time Base Correction
- 3500 series — RF Modulator
- 4100 series — Audio Modulator
- 4200 series — Audio Track/Hold Mute (CMOS switch)
- 4300 series — Audio Matrix and Buffer (not used SJT 100)
- 4400 series — Audio Decoder Rectifier (not used SJT 100)
- 4500 series — Audio Decoder Control (not used SJT 100)
- 4600 series — Audio Output (not used SJT 100)
- 5100 series — Player Control
- 5300 series — Kicker Pulse
- 5900 series — Mechanism Control

INSTRUMENT SHIPPING

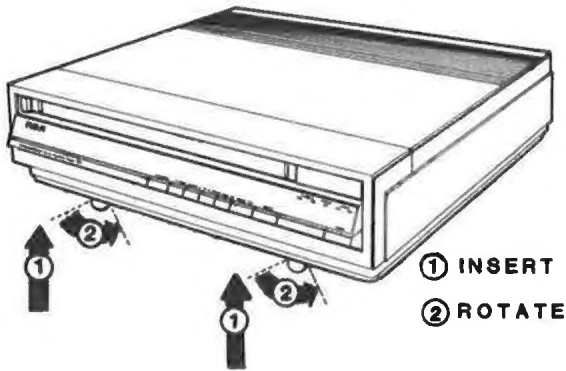
The customer instruction book advises the customer to retain the shipping tabs, original carton and packing material for use should they need to repack the player for moving or shipping.

To reinstall the shipping tabs for moving or shipping:

1. Be certain player is in "OFF" mode (caddy entry door closed).
2. Disconnect player from AC power and remove antenna Connections.
3. Replace shipping tabs (see illustrations).
4. Repack player in original carton for shipping using original packing material.
5. Be certain to include player accessories (antenna hook-up cable and adaptors, stereo hook-up cables — SJT 200/300 and Remote transmitter—SJT 300) if instrument is being returned for service.



Shipping Tabs—Removal



Shipping Tabs—Installation

Preparing The Player For Out-of-Carton Transport

When transporting the player out of original packing material, the following guidelines are recommended.

1. Be certain player is in "OFF" mode (caddy entry door closed).
2. Disconnect player from AC power source and remove antenna connections.
3. Replace shipping tabs (see illustrations).
4. Player can now be transported safely.

FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

- AM** — Audio Modulation

AMA — Audio Mute Primary Channel A

AMB — Audio Mute Secondary Channel B

ANX — Antenna Transfer

AO — Arm Output

AS — Arm Stretcher

CAB — Channel A/B

CO — Clock Output (or Chroma Output)

CR — Caddy Reverse

CS — Caddy Sense

CV — Control Voltage

CY — Cored Luminance

DD — Decoder Defeat

DG — Defect Gate

DS — Display

FM — Function Motor (or Frequency Modulation)

GND — Ground

HE — Hall Effect

HNC — Home Normally Closed

HNO — Home Normally Open

Hz — Hertz

IC — Integrated Circuit

KPO — Kicker Pulse Output

LA — Landing

LED — Light Emitting Diode

LO — Load

LSE — Least Significant Digit Voltage

MA — Modulator Audio

MSE — Most Significant Digit Voltage
- NS** — Negative Supply

P — Play

PAU — Pause

PLL — Phase Lock Loop

RAF — Random Access Forward

RAR — Random Access Reverse

Res — Reset

RS — Radius Sense

RSF — Rapid Search Forward

RSR — Rapid Search Reverse

SB — Sound Beat

SC — Stylus Clean

SI — Side Indicator

SL — Stylus Lifter

SQ — Squelch

SR — Sound Reference

SS — Spine Sense

SWP — Sweeper (in Arm Stylus Cleaner)

TT — Turntable

UNL — Unload

V — Voltage

VB — Video Blanking

VDO — Vertical Detail Output

VR — Voltage Regulator

VSF — Visual Search Forward

VSR — Visual Search Reverse

Y — Luminance or B/W Video

Z — Impedence

SAFETY RELATED COPPER PATTERN

Modern circuit design/manufacturing techniques dictate a rather high component density on the printed circuit board utilized in this instrument. It naturally follows that the area available for "printing" copper patterns is also restricted. To maintain high reliability and safety standards, the printed circuit boards are manufactured under carefully controlled conditions and to extremely close tolerances. Some areas of the board are more critical than others due to spacing, pattern size, voltage/current requirements, etc. RCA has concluded, as a result of extensive studies that less-than-optimum repair of copper

patterns in these specific areas can degrade the reliability/safety of the instrument. The critical copper patterns are shown as "dark black" in the illustration (Fig. 3). In the event printed circuit damage is evident in these designated areas (copper pattern broken, lifted, etc.) special soldering techniques are necessary to maintain reliability and safety standards. Contact your local RCA Consumer Electronics Distributor Service Manager before attempting copper pattern repair in the designated areas on the board layout.

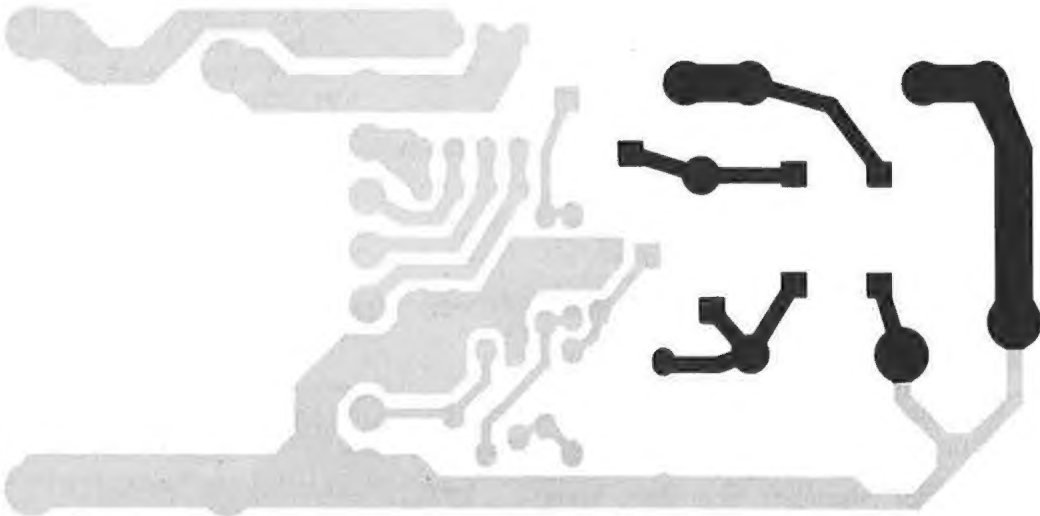


Fig. 3—PW 600 Critical Copper Pattern

GLOSSARY

Analog — Of or pertaining to the general class of devices or circuits in which the output varies as a continuous function of the input.

Angstrom — One tenth of a millimicron. Angstrom unit is a term utilized to express the length of very short waves.

Beats — A term used to describe the unwanted signals produced when two original signals are mixed together.

Buried Subcarrier — See Subcarrier, except frequency is down converted. Example: In CED system color burst is 1.53 MHz.

Burst — A short time occurrence (8 to 10 Hz) of the color subcarrier signal appearing right after Horizontal sync, but centered on the blanking portion of the video waveform.

Caddy — Name given to device in which the VideoDisc is enclosed (see sleeve).

Chroma — The color portion of a video signal.

D Flip-Flop — A dual solid state processing circuit, the output of which is determined by the input.

DAXI — Digital Auxiliary Information recorded on the disc and utilized by the player control microcomputer to control operation of the disc player.

Delta Frequency (Δf) — A term to indicate that a signal or frequency has some variation or change.

Dropout — A momentary absence of carrier signal off the disc, whether due to uneven stamping or a particle of dust on the disc or stylus.

Deviation — A term used to describe how far the FM carrier frequency swings when it is modulated.

Digital — Of or pertaining to the class of devices or circuits in which the output varies in discrete steps (i.e., pulses or "ON-OFF" operation).

Emphasis — The process of boosting the level of the high frequency portions of the video signal.

FM Signal — Abbreviation for Frequency Modulated Signal.

Field — One half of a television picture. A field consists of 262.5 horizontal scanning lines across a picture tube. Two fields (line 1 thru 252.5 and line 252.5 thru 525 interlaced) are necessary to complete a fully scanned television picture (frame). The two sweeps of the TV picture tube, or two fields make up one complete TV picture or "frame". Frame repetition is 30 Hz, therefore field repetition is 60 Hz.

Frame — One complete television picture (see "Field").

Gate — A circuit which will deliver an output only when a specific combination of its inputs are present for use in analog or digital applications.

Integrated Circuit (IC) — An electronic device in which both active and passive elements are contained in a single package.

Interlacing — The property of the scan lines of two television fields to lie in-between each other.

Interleaving — A term used to indicate that the harmonics of the chrominance signal lie in-between the harmonics of the luminance portion of the video signal as it is viewed on a spectrum analyzer. This means that the color information of a video signal

does not interfere with, although it is broadcast at the same time as, the luminance information.

Jitter — The name of an effect on the playback picture (sometimes referred to as "Wiggles" or "Flutter"). The picture appears to have a rapid shaking motion.

Luminance — This is the portion of the video signal which contains B/W information and sync (see "Y" signal).

Micro Computer — (μC) A compact and inexpensive computer relatively limited in capability and capacity, consisting of a microprocessor and other components of a computer, commonly used to store and process digital information.

Micron — One millionth part of a meter.

Microprocessor — (μP)— A miniturized integrated circuit device which performs all of the functions of a central processing unit.

NLAC — Non Linear Aperture Correction — System which compensates for non-linear response of the stylus to the disc information.

NTSC — (National Television Systems Committee)— These four letters identify the United States Color Television Standard.

PIC — Pulse Interference Corrector—Circuit which detects and compensates for interference generated in the 900 MHz frequency range.

Resonator — A circuit that responds in accordance to oscillations produced in another circuit.

Sample and Hold (S/H) — A process by which the value of a particular signal is measured at a specific moment in time — then this signal is stored for later use.

Servo — Short for Servomechanism. An electromechanical device whose mechanical operation (for instance, motor speed) is constantly being measured and regulated so that it closely matches or follows an external reference.

Sleeve — Another name applied to the caddy in which the VideoDisc is enclosed. (See Caddy).

Spine — Device utilized in conjunction with the Video-Disc and caddy to support the disc when it is transferred from the caddy to the player.

Stylus — Diamond tipped device utilized to transfer video and audio information from disc to pickup arm assembly electronics.

Subcarrier — A carrier signal inserted within the pass-band of a broadcast signal to provide a channel for the transmission of additional information. Example: In color TV, the 3.58 MHz color burst.

VCO — (Voltage Controlled Oscillator) An oscillator whose frequency of oscillation is governed by an external voltage and/or timing capacitor in IC applications.

VCXO — (Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillator) Similar to VCO except that a quartz crystal is used as a reference.

XTAL — Abbreviation for Crystal.

STEREO/MONO SERVICE ALIGNMENT DISC CONTENT

Segment	Time Display (Minutes)	Video Display	On Screen Display	Audio**	Daxi Band	Audio Code	Service Application
A	* 72	Grey Field		S1: Unmodulated S2: Unmodulated	0	None	Stylus Landing Check
B	* 0 1	Grey Field w/Time Count	0:00 1:12 2:12/3:12	S1: Unmodulated S2: Unmodulated	1		Stylus Landing Adjustment
C	2	Uniform Motion on Grey Field		1020Hz 100%	2	None	Audio Level Adjust Mono Player Visual Search FWD/REV Check
D	6	Color Bars		S1: Unmodulated	3	None	Chroma and Video Adjustments General Picture Quality Check Stereo Indicator Check
E	10	100 IRE, White Field	100 IRE	S1: 480Hz 50% S2: 1020Hz 50%	4	Independent Not Encoded	Video Level Adjust Independent Audio Channel Test
F	13	Grey Field	Left Audio	S1: 1020Hz 50% S2: 1020Hz 50% In Phase	5	Stereo Encoded	Check and Adjust Stereo Separation Left Channel
G	15	Grey Field	Right Audio	S1: 1020Hz 50% S2: 1020Hz 50% Out of Phase	6	Stereo Encoded	Check and Adjust Stereo Separation Right Channel
H	19	120 IRE, 30% Window		S1: Unmodulated	7	None	Modulation Depth Adjust
I	23	5 Step Linearity w/ Defect		S1: Unmodulated	8	Mono Encoded	Defect Substitution Level Adjust
J	27***	Unmodulated (5MHz Carrier)		S1: Unmodulated	None		5.11MHz VCO Frequency Adjust
K	31	Demonstration		S1: Demonstration S2: 1020Hz 100%	10	Independent Not Encoded	General Picture and Sound Check
L	35	Grey Field	No Audio Carriers		11	None	Sound Beat Check
M	39	Grey Field	Audio 1	S1: 1020Hz 100% S2: Unmodulated	12	Independent-1 Not Encoded	Sound Beat Check
N	43	Grey Field	Audio 2	S1: Unmodulated S2: 1020Hz 100%	13	Not Encoded Independent-2	Sound Beat Check
O	47	Grey Field	Audio Decoder Reference	S1: 1020Hz 50% S2: Unmodulated	14	Stereo Encoded	Decoder Testing and Audio Output Measurement
P	49	Grey Field	Audio, -30db	S1: 1020 Hz 1.58% S2: Unmodulated	15	Stereo Encoded	Decoder Testing and Adjust
Q	51	Grey Field	Audio, -20db	S1: 1020Hz 5% S2: Unmodulated	16	Stereo Encoded	Decoder Testing
R	53	Grey Field	Audio, -10db	S1: 1020Hz 15.8% S2: Unmodulated	17	Stereo Encoded	Decoder Testing
S	56	Uniform Motion on Grey Field		S1: Unmodulated S2: Unmodulated	18	Stereo Encoded	Visual Search Check Background Noise Level Check
T	60	Vertical Lines w/Time Count	0:00	S1: Unmodulated S2: Unmodulated	19	Independent	Armstretcher Check and/or Adjustment
U	62 E	Grey Field w/Time Count	2:00/E	S1: Unmodulated S2: Unmodulated	63	None None	Daxi Signal Check For End of Recording
V	63	Grey Field w/Time Count	3:00/5:00	S1: Unmodulated S2: Unmodulated	20	Independent Not Encoded	Arm Travel Limit Check

Note: Time count in Bands T, U and V is continuous (i.e.), clock does not reset at the beginning of bands U and V. To access Band V, Rapid Access FWD must be used. Segment V ending time will depend on arm stop.

* See Service Data for use of pre-program segments of Bands A and B.

** Unless otherwise noted, Modulation/Deviation shown is for S1 only, and S2 is not present. (S1 = 716kHz carrier; S2 = 905kHz carrier).

*** Time Display will not increment when Daxi Band is not present (Segment J).

MECHANICAL OPERATION

Load Sequence

Pressing the on/off button (turning player on) applies power to the Function Motor. The function motor (running in the forward mode), drives the pulley and 1st reduction gear and the pinion and 2nd reduction gear which in turn drives the upper and lower power assist gears and caddy rollers. The upper power assist gear drives the power assist hub and rod assembly transferring power to the pawl drive gear that in turn drives the function gear. The function gear, as it rotates to the load position opens the caddy (sleeve) entry port door through mechanical linkage, operates the disc transfer rod and activates the mechanism load switch (S9). The digital display will display a flashing "L" indicating the player is in the "Load" mode (See Fig. 4).

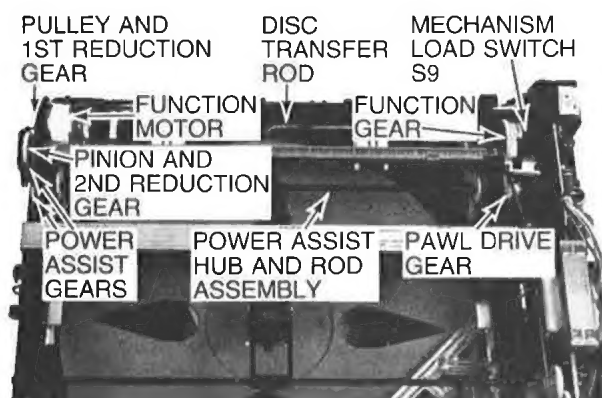


Fig. 4—Mechanism Identification

Insertion of the loaded Caddy (sleeve) into the player first encounters the Pawl Actuating Crank lever which, through mechanical linkage, places the function gear actuating pawl in a non-actuating position. Encountered next the spine holddown pads, caddy lockout assemblies, and front receiver pads are raised and lowered respectively to allow caddy (sleeve) entry. The spindle receiver is then raised, the side receiver pads lowered and the caddy (sleeve) sense switch S4 activated (closed) by the caddy (sleeve).

When the caddy sense switch, S4, is activated (closed), power is applied to the function motor. The caddy (sleeve) rollers begin to rotate, they grasp the caddy (sleeve) pulling it into the player. The caddy (sleeve) then activates (closes) the caddy reverse switch, S8. As caddy (sleeve) insertion nears completion the rear receiver pads are lowered, the caddy (sleeve) lock defeat tabs enter the end of the caddy (sleeve) on either side unlocking the spine tabs which hold the spine and VideoDisc captive in the caddy (sleeve). At the same time the spine latch tabs, are pushed up and over the end of the spine and drop into their latching position holding the spine and VideoDisc captive in the player. The spine sense switch, S5, is also activated (closed) at this time and the side indicator switch, S6, is either activated (closed) or left "off" (open) depending upon which side of the disc is being played. The function motor stops for approximately one (1) second before it begins running in the reverse mode (See Figs. 5 & 6).

With the function motor running in the forward mode the caddy (sleeve) rollers will be driven in the reverse mode. This causes the caddy (sleeve), now empty, to be ejected automatically to a point just beyond the caddy (sleeve) entry door where it must then be manually removed.

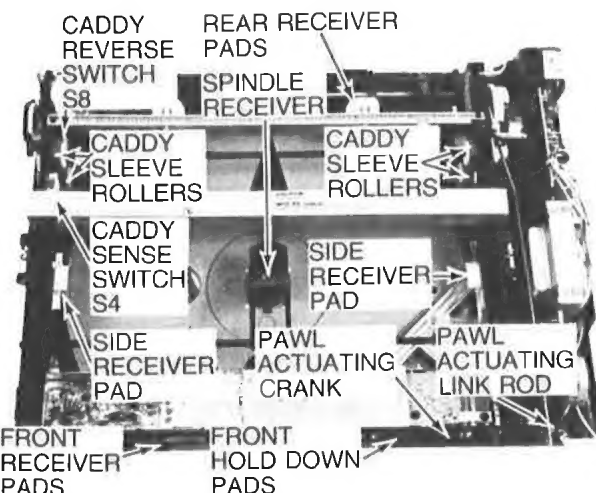


Fig. 5—Mechanism Identification

As the caddy (sleeve), now empty, begins its ejection travel from the player—the caddy (sleeve) lock defeat tabs (spring loaded) pop up above the spine to the position necessary for performing their function during the "unload" process. The rear receiver pads rotate up to their normal position to support the disc and spine. The caddy (sleeve) reverse switch, S8, is deactivated (opens), however the function motor continues to run. When the caddy (sleeve) is released by the caddy rollers it must then be manually removed from the player. As the caddy (sleeve) is being manually removed from the player—the caddy sense switch, S4, is deactivated (opens), the side receiver pads (spring loaded) raise up to support the spine, the front receiver pads (spring loaded) raise and the spine holddown pads (also spring loaded) lower to support the disc and spine. The last item to be released is the Pawl Actuating Crank, which is used to prevent the function gear actuating pawl from being tripped during the time a caddy (sleeve) is in the player (See Figs. 5 & 6).

NOTE: The function motor, now controlled by the mechanism μ C, is still running in the forward mode.

Immediately upon release of the pawl activating crank the function gear actuating pawl is released, through mechanical linkage, and allowed to revert to its normal position. On the very next rotation of the pawl drive gear it strikes the function gear pawl placing the function gear

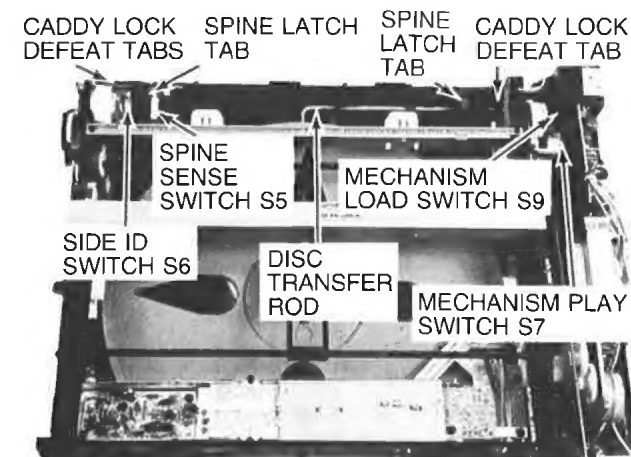


Fig. 6—Mechanism Identification

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MECHANICAL OPERATION (continued)

teeth, thus driving the function gear through its rotation. As the function gear is driven through its rotation several mechanical functions occur (via cams which are an integral part of the function gear) that operate mechanical linkage. The rear receiver pads are moved back slightly and the front receiver pads are moved forward slightly to allow the disc to be lowered onto the turntable. The caddy (sleeve) entry door is closed, the disc is lowered onto the turntable by the Disc Transfer Rod and the mechanism play switch, S7, is activated (closed). With the activation (closing) of the mechanism play switch the turntable powers up and the arm assembly is moved into position over the disc, the stylus drops making contact with the disc producing picture and sound on the monitor television.

NOTE: A time lapse of approximately 10 seconds is required from turntable power up until picture and sound appear on the monitor TV.

Stylus Clean

The stylus is cleaned during the time the arm assembly is moved forward from its "home" position to its "play" position over the disc. The stylus cleaner pad is spring loaded and moves forward on an angle controlled by the arm assembly. About half-way through the forward movement of the stylus cleaner pad assembly the arm assembly hesitates (stops momentarily), the stylus is dropped and then the arm assembly and stylus cleaner pad continue their forward movement dragging the stylus across the cleaner pad in a parallel path cleaning the stylus. Almost immediately the stylus lifter circuit is activated lifting the stylus off the cleaner pad. When the stylus cleaner pad reaches the end of its travel the arm assembly continues its forward movement and positions itself over the disc at a predetermined starting point controlled electronically by activation of Landing Switch S10, contacts 1 & 2. The stylus is then dropped onto the disc to begin its function during the "Play" process (See Fig. 7).

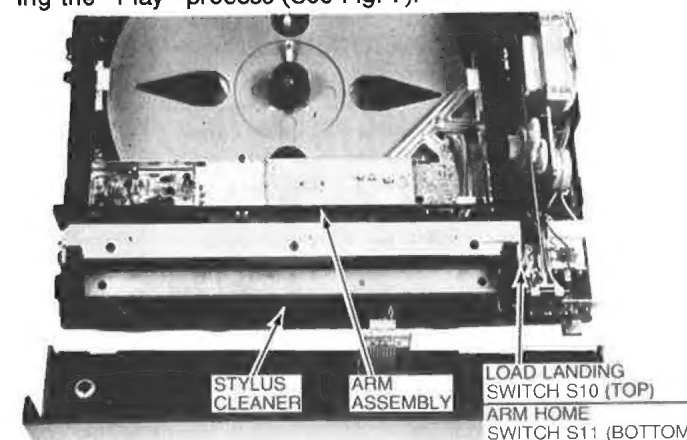


Fig. 7—Stylus Clean

Unload

At "end-of-play" the digital display will display a flashing "E" for a period of approximately four (4) seconds, then display a non-flashing "E" during the time the arm assembly is being returned to its "Home" position. When the arm assembly reaches its home (outermost) position, Landing Switch, S10, is deactivated (open) and Arm Home switch, S11, is activated (terms. 1 & 3 closed). The stylus cleaner pad is also forced to its outermost position by the arm assembly and the turntable electronically seeks its locked position.

When the arm assembly reaches its Home position Arm Home switch, S11 opens permitting the function motor to be activated in the reverse mode. With the function motor running in the reverse mode the function gear is rotated through its cycle opening the caddy (sleeve) entry door, through mechanical linkage, and the VideoDisc is raised to the "unload" position by the Disc Transfer Rod.

NOTE: There is a 5 minute time-out period in the "unload" mode. If the disc and spine is not removed during this period the disc is returned to the turntable and the player places itself in the "Pause" mode.

Insert empty caddy (sleeve) through the caddy (sleeve) entry port door in the same manner used when the player was loaded. The same series of events will occur as occurred during the "Load" sequence with the following exceptions. The caddy (sleeve) makes contact with the caddy lock defeat tabs (these are the tabs used to release the spine and VideoDisc from the caddy during the "load" process and sprang up when the caddy was removed) forcing them up over the caddy (sleeve) which in turn forces the spine latch tabs to release the spine. The spine and VideoDisc are forced into the empty caddy (sleeve) by the spine push back springs locking it securely. The caddy (sleeve), with the spine and disc locked securely inside, can now be safely ejected by the caddy rollers. When the caddy (sleeve) is removed past the caddy sense switch S4, the switch is deactivated removing power from the function motor. The player automatically reverts to the "Load" mode. At this time the loaded caddy may be turned over and re-loaded in the player to play the other side of the VideoDisc. **DO NOT** leave the player in the "Load" mode for any extended period of time. Dust or other contaminants could enter the mechanism through the open caddy entry port door and cause damage to the unit (See Fig. 8).

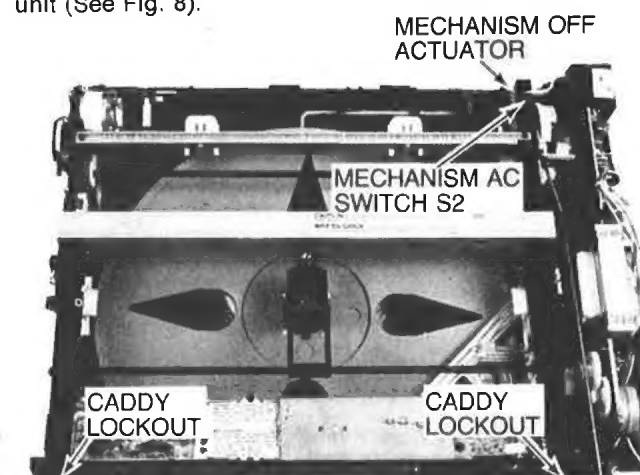


Fig. 8—Unload and Off

Off Position (Disc and spine removed)

Pushing the "OFF" button (to turn player off) makes the player think it has been loaded with a disc. The function motor runs in the forward mode operating the function gear which begins rotating as if to drop a disc on the turntable. However with no spine in the player the mechanism "OFF" actuator comes into play. At about half-rotation of the function gear, a cam (an integral part of the function gear) forces the mechanism "OFF" actuator up against mechanism AC switch, S2, turning it off (open) removing AC power from the player. The same cam also operates

ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION

mechanical linkage which closes the caddy entry port door and holds the Lockouts and Pawl Actuating Crank rigid preventing insertion of a loaded caddy into the player in the "OFF" position (See Fig. 8).

Fig. 46 — is a combined electrical system block diagram of RCA SJT 100/200/300 VideoDisc players. The SJT 100 being the basic VideoDisc player with monaural audio, the SJT 200 being a stepped-up version of the SJT 100 featuring video output and stereo audio output, and the SJT 300 being a stepped-up version of the SJT 200 featuring Remote Control and Hi-Speed scan. Most electronic circuits in the VideoDisc player can be separated into two basic functional categories: PLAYER CONTROL and SIGNAL PROCESSING. One large Master Circuit Board contains the majority of the electronic circuits in the VideoDisc player.

A micro computer (μ C) integrated circuit is the heart of the player control function. The micro-computer receives input commands from the user-operated function switches and, in turn, controls the operation of the player. The player control μ C also decodes the **Digital Auxiliary Information** (DAXI) on the VideoDisc to develop the elapsed playtime readout and to control the forward movement of the pick-up arm assembly during the "Play" mode. The signal processing circuits are equipped with several integrated circuits and discrete devices, the majority of which are mounted on the master circuit board assembly with the remainder being on the pick-up arm assembly. The signal processing circuits detect the video and audio information on the VideoDisc, demodulates it and processes it through a comb-filter circuit, and then modulates it onto either a channel 3 or channel 4 television RF carrier. This modulated television RF carrier signal is then connected through coaxial cable to any NTSC television receiver.

Functional Operation

Operation of the VideoDisc player is totally controlled by the player control micro-computer. When the user selects an operating mode—**Rapid Access Forward** or **Reverse**, **Visual Search Forward** or **Reverse**, **Pause/Play** or **Reject**—input commands related to that mode are fed to the microcomputer. The microcomputer decodes these input commands and, in turn, uses the decoded information to "direct" other player control electronics to establish the electrical conditions required to perform the selected mode of operation. The state of all signal processing circuits is controlled by the Not Squelch (**SQ**) output of the player control microcomputer. When the Not Squelch line goes to a logic "Lo" state, all of the signal-processing electronic circuits are disabled (squelched).

The player control microcomputer has direct control over the pickup arm assembly and the mechanism control microprocessor. This involves:—operation of the Function motor (to "Load" and "Unload" the player); — the turntable motor; — the arm drive (stepper) motor operation, moving the arm forward (Toward center of disc) during normal play — the stylus lifter operation, raising and lowering the stylus as the various functions are initiated; — and the stylus kicker circuits, enabling the system to provide the **VISUAL SEARCH** feature. The player control microcomputer also controls the direction of the arm drive (stepper) motor. In the **RAPID ACCESS REVERSE**, and **VISUAL SEARCH REVERSE** operating modes, the microcomputer instructs the arm drive (stepper) motor to operate in the reverse mode. The player control microcomputer also generates the elapsed play time display.

The time display information is developed from the **Digital Auxiliary Information** (DAXI) signal. This signal is pre-recorded on the VideoDisc on line 17 of each vertical field. The DAXI signal includes a field identification number that is decoded by the player control microcomputer. This decoded information is used by the microcomputer to develop the elapsed time display. The DAXI code is not present in the **RAPID ACCESS FORWARD** or **REVERSE** operating modes because the stylus is lifted from the disc. Therefore, during these two modes of operation the time display must be alternately maintained so that the approximate elapsed time of the program material can be tracked while the stylus is lifted and the arm is moved in either direction across the disc. This is accomplished by the player control microcomputer counting the steps taken (either forward or reverse) by the arm drive (stepper) motor, then computing the approximate elapsed time by tracking the position of the arm relative to the disc radius.

The signal processing electronics on the pickup arm assembly detect information recorded on the VideoDisc. The arm also contains components for providing the features of **VISUAL SEARCH FORWARD** and **REVERSE** as well as locked groove protection. They are: the "stylus kicker" coils which will cause the stylus to skip two grooves of the VideoDisc; the "armstretcher" transducer which corrects for the timebase variations in the recovered chrominance and luminance signals.

NOTE: The arm assembly of VideoDisc player Model SJT 300 also contains an **in arm** stylus sweeper which is activated when the player goes into carrier distress and remains there for a period of 3 seconds. It is also activated each time the player is placed in the "Pause" mode.

The primary function of the pickup arm signal processing electronics is to detect the information recorded on the VideoDisc. This is accomplished by modulating a 910 MHz VHF resonator circuit with the capacitance changes on the VideoDisc surface. The variations in capacitance on the VideoDisc surface causes the 910 MHz resonator center frequency to be modulated. This, in turn, amplitude modulates a fixed 915 MHz oscillator signal. The signal is then peak detected, with the resultant signal representing the capacitance variations on the VideoDisc. The signal is then preamplified and AFT controlled before being applied to the remaining signal processing electronics. The Arm Output (AO) signal contains the video and audio FM-modulated carrier information and all of the information (DAXI) necessary for player control.

The AO signal is applied to the Main Circuit Board assembly where it is distributed to the player control electronics, the video signal processing electronics, and the audio processing electronics.

In the signal processing electronics of the monaural VideoDisc player (SJT 100) the AO signal is applied to two (2) FM demodulator ICs one for video processing and one (1) for audio processing. In the signal processing electronics of the stereo VideoDisc player (SJT 200/300) the AO signal is applied to three (3) FM demodulator ICs. One (1) for video processing and two (2) for audio processing.

In the case of a Monaural VideoDisc a single audio track is imprinted on the disc at 716 kHz. In the case of a stereo or bilingual VideoDisc two (2) audio tracks are imprinted on the disc. One at 716 kHz, the other at 905 kHz.

Before the AO signal is applied to the Video Demodulator IC, it is passed through a Non Liner Aperture Correction

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ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION (continued)

(NLAC) circuit. The NLAC circuit removes the 716 kHz audio modulation from the video information. It does this by phase inverting the audio modulation, and then adding it back to the original signal. This cancels out the 716 kHz audio modulation in the carrier information. The video FM carrier, with the 716 kHz audio modulation removed is then applied to the Video demodulator IC and a Pulse Interference Corrector (PIC) circuit.

The purpose of the Pulse Interference corrector (PIC) circuit is to prevent radar and other strong RF pulses in the 900 MHz range from interfering with the operation of the VideoDisc Player. The PIC circuit detects the presence of such pulses and instructs the defect corrector in the Comb Filter and Defect Corrector integrated circuit to substitute the previous line of video information.

The Video Demodulator IC, which demodulates the video carrier, also contains a defect detector circuit used to activate the defect corrector in the comb filter IC. Thus allowing a portion of the previous horizontal line to be inserted when a defect caused by loss of carrier occurs. The output of the video demodulator, being composite video with "buried" subcarrier chroma, is then applied to a comb-filter circuit. The comb-filter dynamically separates chrominance and luminance information from the composite video information. The output of the comb filter is "combed" chrominance and "combed" luminance. The combed chrominance output signal contains low frequency luminance information and the DAXI signal which is transmitted with each vertical field. After bandpassing the 1 to 2 MHz chroma signal, the two remaining signals (low frequency luminance and DAXI) are separated by low pass filters. The low frequency luminance information is recombined with the "combed" luminance information to provide the luminance output. Vertical Detail Output (VDO) containing the DAXI signal is supplied via the DAXI buffer IC to the player control microcomputer.

The luminance and chrominance information is coupled from the comb-filter circuit to the video converter circuit. The video converter up-converts the 1.53 MHz chrominance information to 3.58 MHz. The 3.58 MHz chroma and the luminance information are then combined. The resultant composite video signal is then supplied to the RF modulator where the demodulated audio signal is added and a RF signal on channel 3 or channel 4 is developed for output to a standard NTSC television receiver.

Also developed in the video converter stage is the drive signal for the "Armstretcher" time base corrector circuit. The correction signal is developed by comparing the up converted 3.58 MHz chroma information with a crystal controlled 3.58 MHz reference oscillator. Any phase or frequency difference between the two signals develops an error signal which is applied to the arm-stretcher circuit. The armstretcher circuit operates a solenoid (located on the pick up arm assembly) moving the stylus (laterally with respect to the disc) to maintain a constant disc to stylus velocity. The armstretcher circuit output is also coupled to the converter oscillator (5.11 MHz VCXO) in order to maintain phase lock between the up converted 3.58 MHz color signal and the crystal controlled 3.58 MHz reference oscillator.

A Video Noise Coring circuit is used in conjunction with the video converter circuit to eliminate high frequency signals below 5 IRE peak-to-peak from the composite video output signal. The "combed" luminance signal is

capacitively coupled to a noise coring amplifier stage where it is inverted. The inverted signal is then direct coupled to a non-inverting noise coring buffer stage. The non-inverted signal is coupled back to the input circuit of the noise coring amplifier stage through a coring circuit consisting of a coupling capacitor and two (2) coring diodes. This represents a negative feedback of all signals above 5 IRE peak-to-peak which is 180 degrees out-of-phase with the incoming signal. Therefore all signals above 5 IRE will be cancelled at the input of the noise coring amplifier stage. Hence, the signal at the output of the noise coring buffer stage will contain only signals below 5 IRE peak-to-peak. This signal is then added, 180 degrees out-of-phase, to the composite video signal from the video converter IC. The result being elimination of high frequency signals below 5 IRE peak-to-peak from the composite video output signal, thus reducing high frequency noise in the video information.

Audio Signal Processing

As previously stated, in the case of a monaural VideoDisc a single audio track is imprinted on the disc at 716 kHz. The AO signal is applied to a Band pass filter which passes only the 716 kHz audio information. This information then is applied to the 716kHz Audio FM Demodulator IC. After demodulation the signal is coupled to a Sample and Hold CMOS switching IC. The audio signal then is capacitively coupled to the RF Modulator circuit.

In the case of a Stereo or Bilingual VideoDisc two (2) separate audio tracks are imprinted on the disc—one at 716 kHz the other at 905 kHz. The AO signal is applied to two (2) Band Pass Filters one of which passes only the 716 kHz audio signal and the other passes only the 905 kHz audio signal. The audio signals are then applied to two (2) audio demodulator IC's. The 716 kHz signal is processed by the (L+R) audio demodulator IC and the 905 kHz is processed by the (L-R) audio demodulator IC.

The signals are then routed through a TRACK/HOLD and MUTE CMOS Switching IC. The (L+R) signal is applied to a non-inverting OP Amp and then to the base of the Right and Left channel audio buffer stages. The (L-R) is applied to a non-inverting OP Amp and then to the base of the Left channel audio buffer stage. It is also applied to an inverting OP Amp, which provides the necessary inversion of the (L-R) signal, the output of which is applied to the base of the right channel audio buffer stage.

Separation takes place in the base circuit of the left and right channel audio buffer stages. With both (L-R) and (L+R) signals present at the base of the left channel audio buffer the right channel information is cancelled leaving only the left channel information at its output. Likewise with both [-(L-R)] and (L+R) signals present at the base of the right channel audio buffer the left channel information is cancelled leaving only the right channel information at its output.

The output of the left and right audio buffers (now separated audio) is applied to three (3) circuits. First is the transconductance audio output amplifier IC; second the right and left audio signals are applied to the noise reduction decoder circuit which generates a gain control signal and couples it back to the transconductance audio output amplifier; third, the right and left audio signals are summed together and coupled via the CMOS switching IC to the RF modulator circuit. After final amplification by the

Continued on next page

ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION (continued)

audio output IC the audio signals are then de-emphasized and applied to their respective audio output jacks.

The ON or OFF state of the Track/Hold and Mute electronic CMOS switching IC is electronically determined by the DAXI code imprinted on the VideoDisc being played. In the case of a monaural disc, the portions of the CMOS switch IC Controlled by pins 5, 6 & 13 (pins 5, 6 & 13 go to high state) will be activated allowing the 716 kHz (or right channel audio) to be passed for processing. In the case of a stereo disc, the portions of the CMOS switch IC controlled by pins 5, 6 & 12 (pins 5, 6 & 12 go to high state) will be activated allowing both the 716 kHz (right channel audio) and 905 kHz (left channel audio) to be passed for processing. In the case of a bilingual VideoDisc, the state of the CMOS switches depends on which audio channel you choose to operate. If you choose to operate primary channel "A", CMOS switching IC pins 5, 6 and 13 will be "high" allowing only channel "A" (716kHz) information to be passed for processing. If you choose secondary channel "B", CMOS switching IC pins 12 and 13 will be "high" allowing only channel "B" (905 kHz) information to be passed for processing.

Muting is accomplished by placing pins 5 and 12, of the CMOS switching IC, in a "low" state thereby opening their respective switch sections.

Decoder Operation

The original Stereo audio signal stamped onto the VideoDisc is compacted from a dynamic range of (+12db to -40db) to (+6db to -20db) for recording on the disc itself. To reproduce the original stereo audio signal a decoder system has been incorporated in the "Stereo" VideoDisc Player audio signal processing circuitry. The audio signal from each channel is coupled via a 100 Hz

high pass filter into a pair of Op Amps. One is an inverting amp the other noninverting. All four of these Op Amps, tied together at their outputs, perform like a full wave rectifier. Another Op Amp, whose output is controlled by a fixed bias, sets the output of the rectifier stages. This permits a maximum signal expansion of (-20db) changed to (-40db) point level. The output of the rectifier Op Amps is then coupled to a decoder Op Amp (works like a filter) whose output is applied to another decoder Op Amp (a DC amp) creating a variable DC voltage at its output. This variable DC voltage is then processed by a time constant network which performs the actual decoding function. The output of the time constant network is then applied to an additional Op Amp. The output of this Op Amp (also a variable DC voltage) is used to control the current flow through a Current source transistor. The output of the current source transistor then is used to control the gain of the transconductance amplifier stages for both the Left and Right Channel audio output.

NOTE: The decoder circuit is operational only when playing a Stereo encoded (compacted) VideoDisc. When a monaural or bilingual VideoDisc is being played a fixed bias is applied to the Op Amp immediately preceding the decoder time constant network. This in turn places a constant bias on the Transconductance amplifier stages in the Audio Output Integrated Circuit.

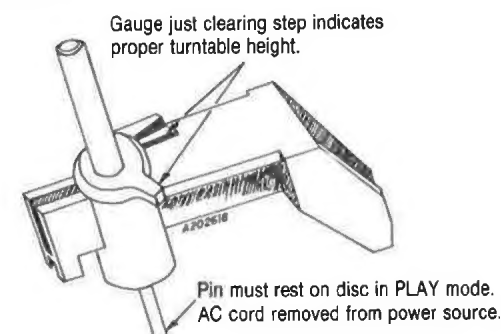
Video Output is provided on Stereo VideoDisc players (SJT 200/300). The composite video signal is tapped off, just prior to being applied to the RF Modulator stage, and applied to a Video buffer stage. The output of the Video Buffer stage is connected to a video output jack on the rear of the player. This provides a 1V p-p video output signal when terminated with a 75 ohm load.

TURNTABLE HEIGHT ADJUST

To check turntable height—With disc in player in "Play" mode remove AC cord from power source. Remove stylus cartridge and store in safe place. Insert turntable height gauge (see replacement parts list for Stock No.). Hold height gauge in Arm Assembly firmly. Be sure height gauge plunger is free to indicate properly (see illustration).

1. If gauge plunger remains on lowest step—raise turntable height by adjusting height adjust screw (Item —, Fig. 42) clockwise.
2. If gauge plunger moves to highest step—lower turntable height by adjusting height adjust screw counterclockwise.
3. Proper turntable height—when gauge plunger passes over lowest step on gauge and does **not** pass over highest step.

CAUTION: Use old disc or reserve one side of test disc for this adjustment. DO NOT use a good disc for this procedure.



Turntable Height Gauge

NOTE: Turntable height adjust screw is an Allen head screw accessible from the bottom with a (1/16") Allen wrench. Some instruments may use a locking screw (same size). First try turning screw clockwise, if screw will not turn with slight pressure the instrument uses a locking screw which must be removed to accomplish turntable height adjust. Replace locking screw when adjustment is complete.

INSTRUMENT DISASSEMBLY

Cabinet Top Removal

1. Place instrument in "off" mode—remove power plug from 120V AC power source.
2. Remove two (2) posi-drive (+ head) screws Fig. 2.
3. Grasp cabinet top at bottom edge on either side (towards the rear). Pull up and to the rear freeing cabinet top front lip from under the front panel and remove cabinet top.
4. To reassemble—reverse procedure.

Front Panel Removal

1. With cabinet top removed and player in "Play" mode—remove AC cord from power source. Use needle nose pliers and carefully remove door push rod spring from front receiver pad (left and right sides) Fig. 9.
2. Grasp front panel along top rear edge—lift rear edge slightly and pull front panel away from player.
3. Remove flex cable plastic cover, disconnect flex cable connector and remove front panel.
4. To reassemble—reverse procedure.

NOTE: When removing front panel it is necessary that the arm assembly be placed in its forward most position. See stylus cartridge removal for procedure.

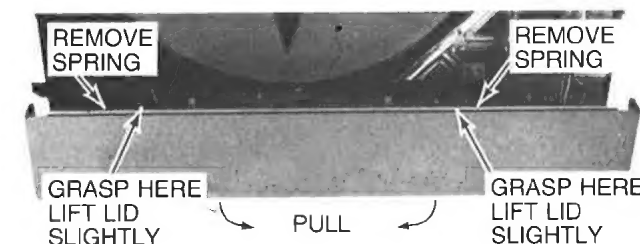


Fig. 9—Door Push Rod Spring

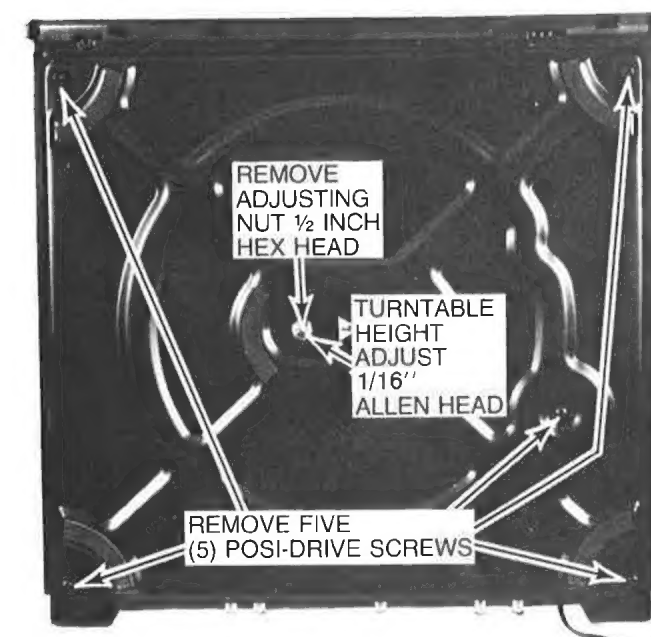


Fig. 10—Bottom Cover

Bottom Cover Removal

1. Remove stylus cartridge and store in safe place. Place instrument, bottom up, on workbench with soft surface. If cabinet top has been removed also remove receiver spindle assembly (Fig. 14)
2. Remove adjusting nut (1/2 inch Hex Head) and reinforcing plate (1 1/4" washer) from center of bottom cover.
3. Remove five (5) posi-drive (+ head) screws Fig. 10.
4. To replace—reverse procedure.

NOTE: When replacing Bottom Cover—just start adjusting nut and screw. Properly seat Bottom Cover then: (a.) tighten screws (b.) tighten adjusting nut.

Master Circuit Board Removal/Service Position

1. Remove cabinet top and receiver spindle assembly, and stylus cartridge place instrument bottom up on workbench with soft surface and remove bottom cover.
 2. Remove ten (10) posi-drive (+ head) screws Fig. 11.
 3. Remove main circuit board by lifting front edge up to approximately a 10° to 15° angle, so as to clear all obstacles, then move board forward towards front of instrument until antenna connectors clear rear edge of base plate.
 4. After circuit board is clear of baseplate rotate board horizontally 90° and lay beside instrument.
 5. Turn bottom plate over and fasten in position on baseplate with center adjusting nut and reinforcing plate (1 1/4" washer).
- NOTE: Bottom plate must be installed in prescribed manner to operate instrument in service position.
6. Place instrument and circuit board in upright position (Fig. 12), reinstall receiver spindle assembly and reconnect front panel flex cable to flex cable connector. Instrument is now in operational service position.
 7. To reassemble—reverse procedure.

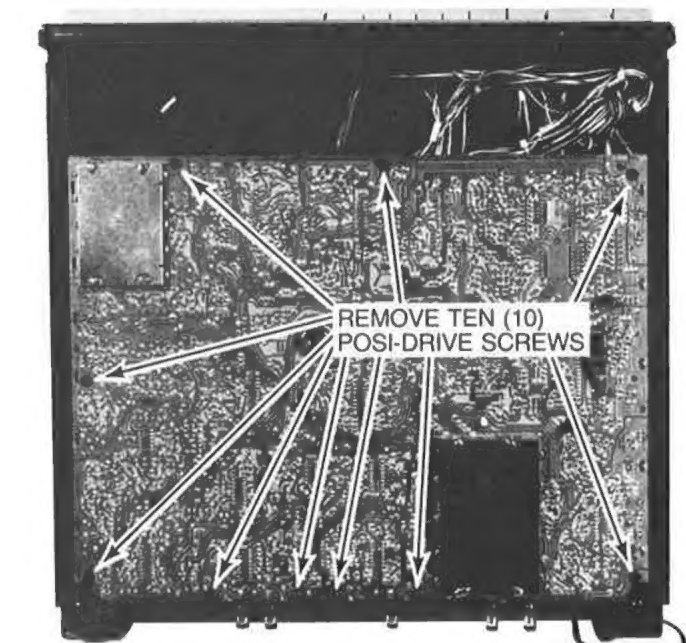


Fig. 11—Master Circuit Board

INSTRUMENT DISASSEMBLY (continued)

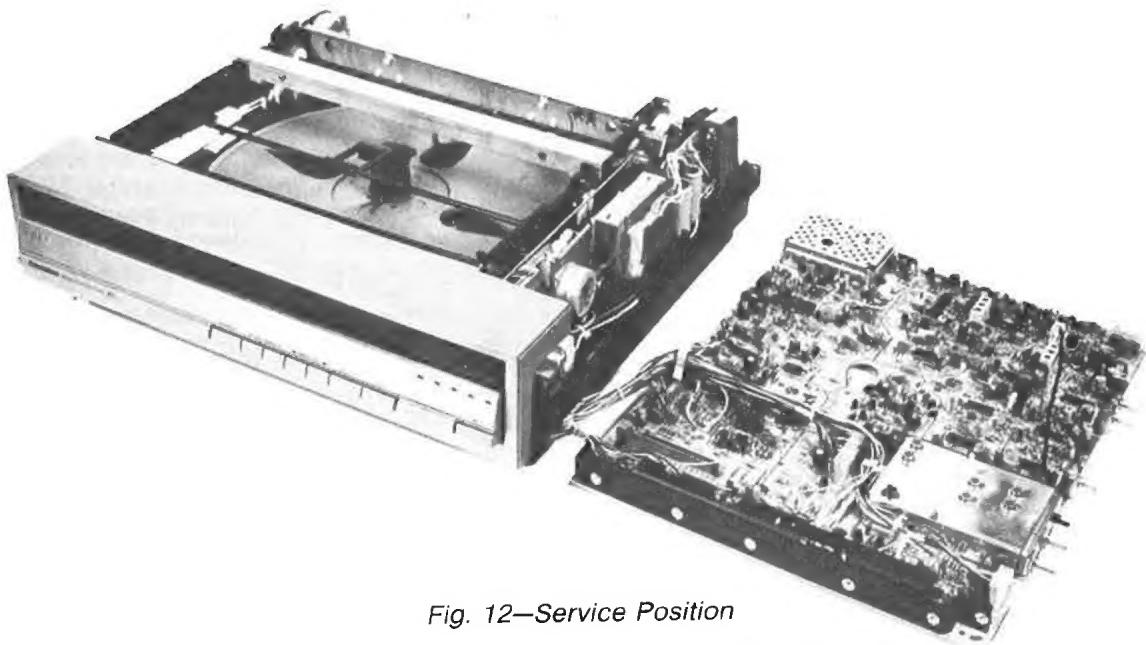


Fig. 12—Service Position

Arm Drive Assembly Disassembly

1. With cabinet top and front panel removed—remove one (1) posi-drive (+ head) screw Fig. 13.
2. Unsolder and remove Brn. and Wht/Brn wires from radius sense control.
3. Remove stepper motor from arm drive assembly by removing two (2) small posi-drive (+ head) screws and lay stepper motor to the side out of the way.
4. Move arm drive assembly toward center of player and lift up to remove from player.
5. To replace any gear—first remove wire nut from 3rd reduction gear mounting stud and remove 3rd reduction gear. The 2nd and 1st reduction gears are now accessible.
6. To reassemble—reverse procedure. Be certain ESD ground spring is dressed to the outside of stepper motor mounting screw.

NOTE: After replacing arm drive assembly—apply power to player. "Load" player with a VideoDisc and rapid access arm assembly to its innermost position. Reject player and unload VideoDisc. If a clicking noise is heard during this procedure—disregard—the radius sense control gear is resetting itself. Be certain during this procedure that the arm assembly does indeed reach its innermost and arm home positions.

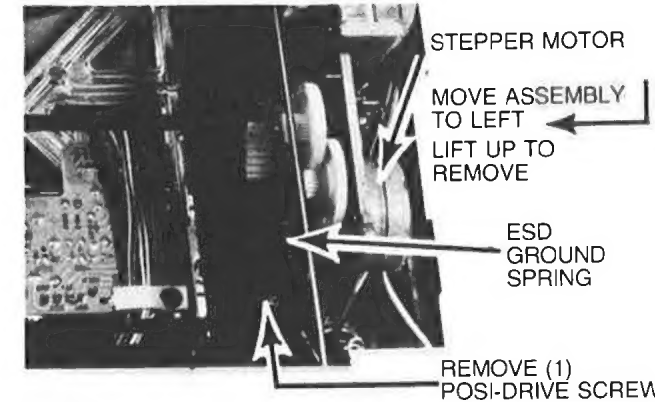


Fig. 13—Arm Drive Assembly

Stylus Cartridge Removal

1. With cabinet top removed—remove AC plug from power source.
2. Using thumb—rotate 2nd reduction gear (Fig. 14) in counter clockwise direction moving the arm assembly to a point where the stylus cartridge access cover (lid) is accessible.
3. Using a small blade screwdriver—unlatch stylus cartridge access cover (lid) latch spring and open access cover (lid).
4. Using thumb and forefinger—grasp stylus cartridge and push it slightly to the right against the arm-stretcher coil assembly. With a rocking motion lift left end of cartridge slightly, then lift cartridge straight up and out of arm assembly.
5. To replace—reverse procedure.

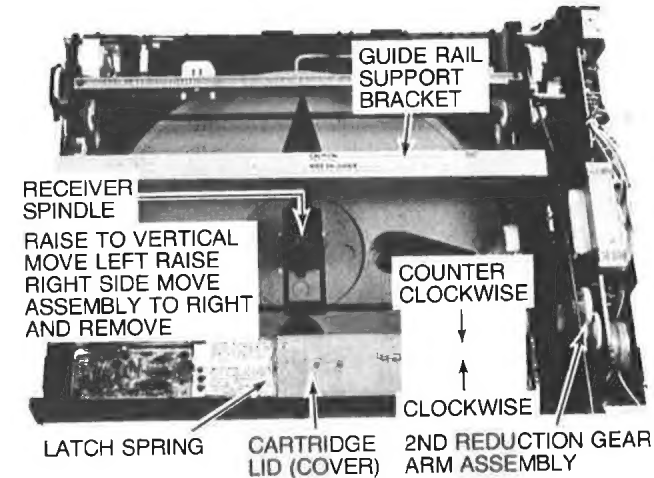


Fig. 14—Stylus Cartridge and Receiver Spindle

Receiver Spindle Assembly Removal

1. With cabinet top removed—rotate receiver spindle assembly to a vertical position (Fig. 14).

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INSTRUMENT DISASSEMBLY (continued)

2. Move receiver spindle assembly to the left until the right side just clears the right rail assembly.
3. Lift up on right side of receiver spindle assembly until it clears the right rail assembly.
4. Move receiver spindle assembly to the right until it clears the left rail assembly and remove the receiver spindle assembly from the player.
5. To replace—reverse procedure.

Stepper Motor Removal

1. With instrument in service position—remove stepper motor plug, P2, from main circuit board.
2. Cut four (4) wire ties and pull stepper motor cable and plug assembly up through baseplate.
3. Remove two (2) small posi-drive (+ head) screws used to mount stepper motor and remove stepper motor (Fig. 13).
4. To replace—reverse procedure. Replace wire ties and observe original lead dress.

Function Motor Removal

1. With cabinet top removed—disconnect Blu and Wht/Blu wires from function motor (observe polarity).
2. Remove two (2) posi-drive (+ head) screws and remove gear cover Fig. 16.
3. Remove square drive belt Fig. 16.
4. Remove two (2) small posi-drive (+ head) screws and remove function motor.
5. To replace—reverse procedure.

NOTE: When replacing Function Motor observe polarity of wiring. Solid blue wire connects to stake beside small plastic stud.

Guide Rail Assembly Removal

1. Place player in "Load" mode and remove AC plug from AC power source. With cabinet top and front panel removed—remove guide rail assembly front support bracket ESD ground spring Fig. 15, and ground clips from guide rail bracket and pivot support brackets.
2. Remove one (1) small posi-drive (+ head) screw from S2 AC switch shield and remove shield (items 45 & 44, Fig. 47).
3. Remove AC switch, S2, from right rail assembly.
4. Remove AC fuse shield from PW 600 circuit board and mounting bracket assembly.

NOTE: Removal of PW600 circuit board is not necessary for guide rail assembly removal. However it is recommended for ease and convenience.

5. Unsolder and remove AC input cord from PW600 and remove PW 600 circuit board from bracket assembly. One plastic clip located at the front top edge of mounting bracket holds the circuit board captive. Carefully lift up on this plastic clip and separate circuit board and mounting bracket, then lift straight up on circuit board until it is free of the baseplate. Lay circuit board to right side.
6. Remove PW 600 plastic mounting plate. Use 1/4" blade screwdriver through access holes along bottom edge of plate to spring plastic clips holding plate captive to baseplate and lift mounting plate straight up and free of baseplate. Remove switches S7 and S9 from plate assembly.

CAUTION: Switches S7 and S9 are mounted on the plate assembly by molded plastic clips and studs, use special care when removing and replacing switches to avoid breaking them.

7. Grasp mechanism AC switch (S2) off actuator (item 47, Fig. 47) between thumb and forefinger and pull actuator back and free of right rail assembly and function gear (some pressure will be required to perform this step).
8. Using thumb rotate mechanism 2nd reduction and pinion gear in a clockwise direction until the function gear on right rail assembly is engaged. Continue rotating gears until the disc transfer rod coupler (item 38, Fig. 47), mounted on function gear, reaches its top most position. This is the mechanism (player) "off" position.
9. Remove disc transfer rod from coupler and remove coupler from function gear.
10. Remove switches S4 and S8 from left rail assembly and place them out of the way.

CAUTION: Switches S4 and S8 are mounted on the left rail assembly by molded plastic clips and studs, use special care when removing and replacing switches to avoid breaking them.

11. Unsolder function motor leads—observe polarity for replacing.
12. Remove three (3) posi-drive (+ head) screws (Fig. 15).
13. Lift guide rail assembly to about a 45° angle. Move guide rail assembly toward rear of player unseating one side at a time, and lift straight up to remove from mounting brackets molded into player baseplate. (see Note) Guide rail assembly is now free to be removed from player.

NOTE: For ease in removal use slight pressure to unseat each side individually. Guide Rail assembly snaps into base plate mountings.

14. To reassemble—reverse procedure.

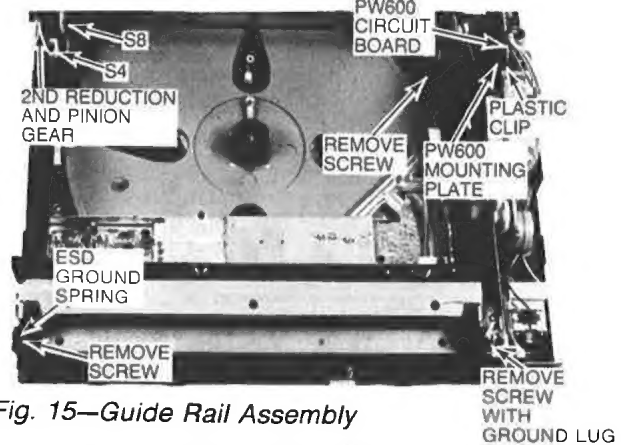


Fig. 15—Guide Rail Assembly

Guide Rail Assembly Disassembly

1. With guide rail assembly removed from player—remove retaining rings from function gear and receiver actuator (Fig. 17).
2. Release front receiver activating rod (Fig. 17) held captive by plastic tab on right rail assembly.
3. Pull both the function gear and receiver actuator away from rail assembly slightly. Push function gear

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INSTRUMENT DISASSEMBLY (continued)

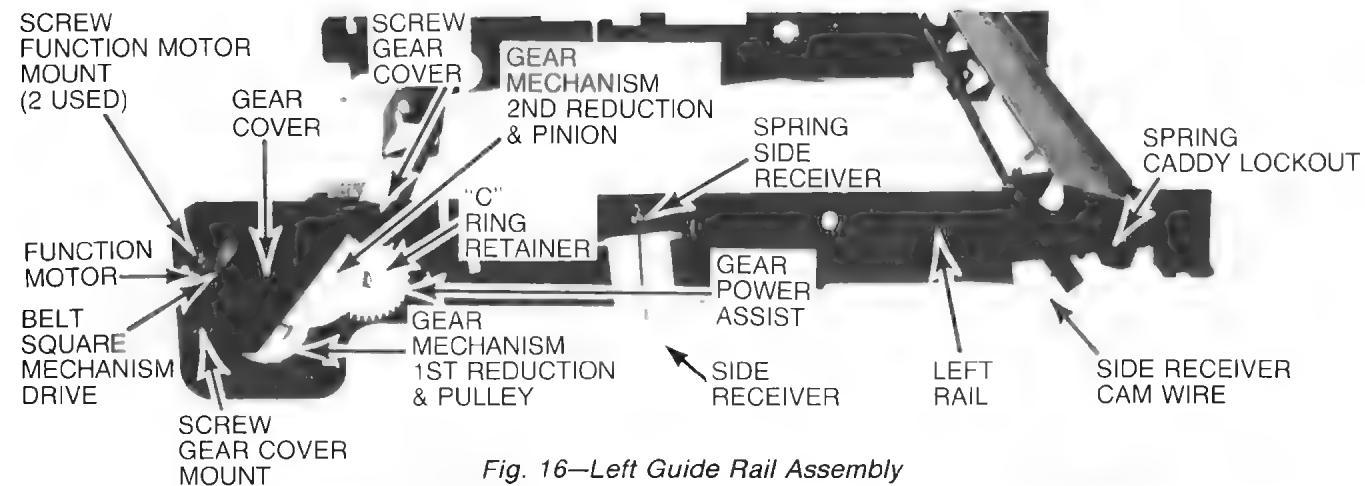


Fig. 16—Left Guide Rail Assembly

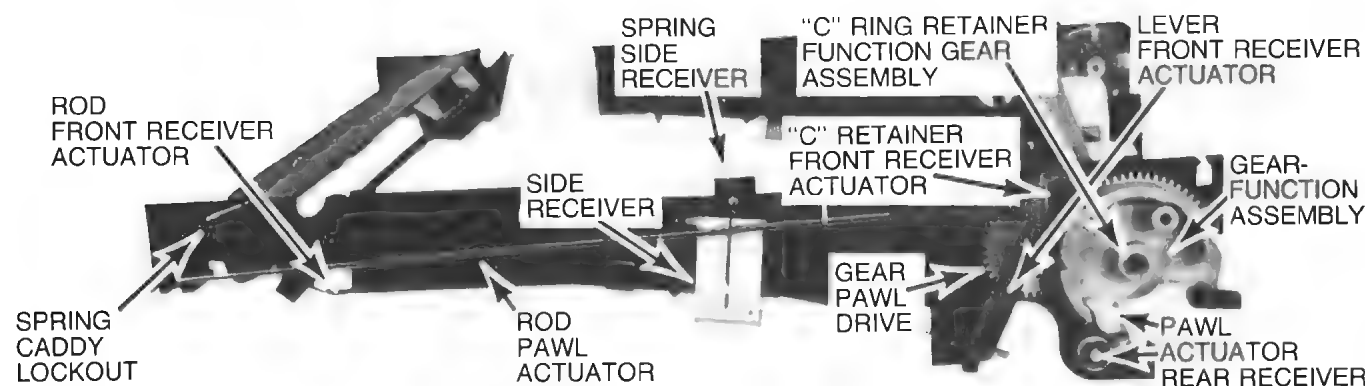


Fig. 17—Right Guide Rail Assembly

pawl out of the way and position function gear to clear receiver actuator. Remove function gear and then the receiver actuator.

4. Remove side receivers (one each side)—release spring and rotate receiver to 45° angle. Slide receiver toward front of rail assembly and remove from rear mounting bracket by angling rear of receiver away from rail, slide receiver toward rear of rail assembly to complete removal.
5. Remove receiver actuator rod (Fig. 17) from right rail assembly and side receiver wire cam (Fig. 16) from left rail.
6. Remove retaining ring holding pawl drive gear (Fig. 17) captive—remove pawl drive gear.
7. Remove retaining ring holding the power assist gear (Fig. 17) captive. Remove power assist gear.
8. Remove lock out springs (Figs. 16 & 17) right and left sides. Remove caddy lockouts (Figs. 16 & 17).
9. To separate the Left and Right rail assemblies the cabinet support bracket (Fig. 18) and the pivot support bracket (Fig. 18) must be removed.
10. Use small blade screwdriver (approximately 1/8")—slip between plastic overlap of rail assembly and top of cabinet support bracket and pry up to remove bracket. Repeat same procedure at rear of pivot support bracket.

CAUTION: Some pressure must be exerted during this procedure, however care must be taken to avoid breaking plastic rail.

NOTE: Brackets simply snap into place during replacement.

11. Remove spacer (Item 52, Fig. 47) from right rail assembly (holds spine hold down assembly in place on right rail assembly). Remove spine hold down assembly (Item 53, Fig. 47).
12. Remove power assist hub assembly (Item 32, Fig. 47) and front receiver pad assembly (Item 51, Fig. 47).
13. To reassemble—reverse procedure.

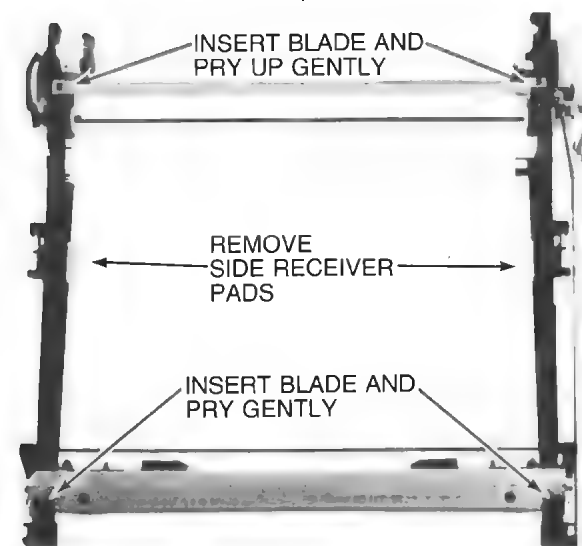


Fig. 18—Guide Rail Assembly

INSTRUMENT DISASSEMBLY (continued)

Rear Receiver Pad Assembly Removal

1. With guide rail assembly and turntable removed—release tension on rear receiver pad assembly torsion spring (Fig. 19) and remove wires to switch S8 from wire guide stud. Move switch and wire out of the way.
2. Lift rear receiver pad assembly (Fig. 19) straight up and remove from baseplate.
3. To replace—reverse procedure.

NOTE: Before replacing rear receiver pad assembly in position apply one (1) full turn of tension to torsion spring.

Caddy Defeat and Spine Latch Assembly Removal

1. With guide rail assembly removed—release caddy defeat springs (Fig. 19) from baseplate studs.
2. Remove spacer clip (Fig. 19) from caddy defeat and spine latch assembly.
3. Slide caddy defeat and spine latch assembly (Fig. 19) to right—raise left side of assembly to clear mounting stud and slide assembly to left to remove.
4. To replace—reverse procedure.

Disc Transfer Rod Removal

1. With Guide Rail, Rear Receiver Pad and Caddy Defeat/Spine Latch assemblies removed—release Transfer Rod spring (Fig. 19) from baseplate stud.
2. Rotate Transfer Rod (Fig. 19) upward to clear center portion of baseplate.
3. Move Transfer Rod to the left to clear far right mounting stud. Rotate rod toward rear of player to clear next mounting stud and continue moving rod to the left.
4. After the first large mounting stud has been cleared by transfer rod, guide left portion of rod up and toward rear of player. Drop right portion of rod into trough molded into baseplate.
5. Using an upward arcing motion continue moving rod

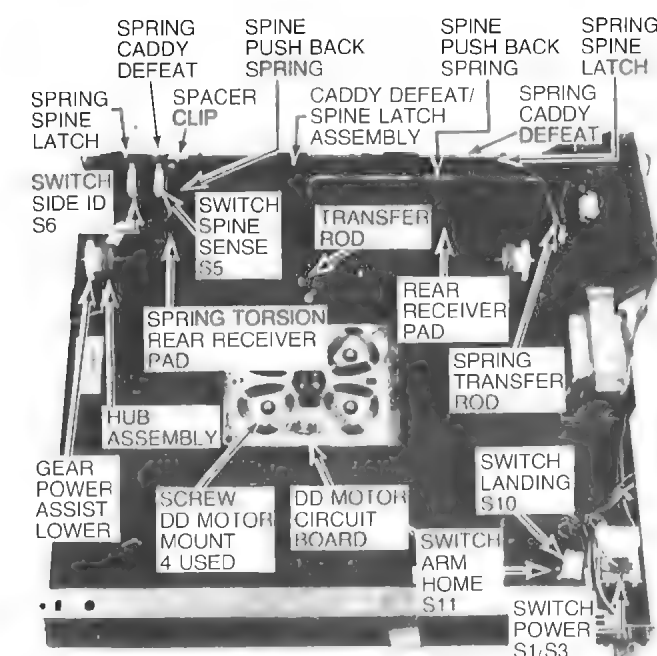


Fig. 19—Miscellaneous Disassembly

until it can easily be lifted up and out of the center baseplate mounting studs.

6. To replace—reverse procedure.

NOTE: No force is required to remove or replace the disc Transfer Rod.

Turntable Removal

1. With cabinet top, receiver spindle assembly and guide rail bracket removed—use thumb to rotate mechanism drive 2nd reduction gear (Fig. 16) in direction necessary to place mechanism in "PLAY" mode while holding AC switch (S2) actuator (Item 47, Fig. 47) back out of the way.
2. Rotate turntable to center solid portion of turntable over transfer rod (two holes in turn-table at 45° angle with respect to rear edge of player).
3. Lift up on turntable and angle front edge of turntable to clear front receiver pad and remove turntable from player on an angle.
4. To replace—reverse procedure.

NOTE: When replacing turntable—be certain to check magnet and turntable well for debris.

CAUTION: There is a thrust plate (Item 102, Fig. 48) used in the turntable bearing. Be sure that it is in place before replacing turntable. Do not turn player upside down during servicing without turntable in place, it could result in possible loss of the thrust plate.

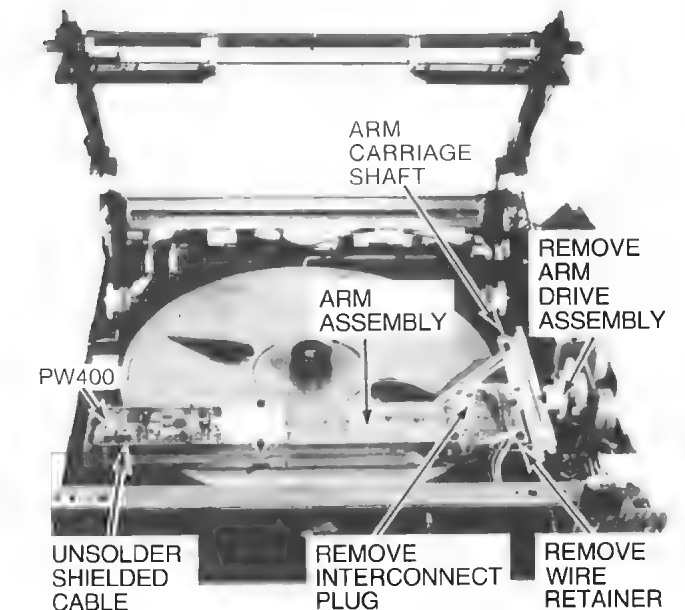


Fig. 20—Turntable and Arm Assembly

Arm Assembly Removal

1. With cabinet top, cabinet front and receiver spindle removed—remove cabinet support bracket ESD ground spring from left front corner.
2. Remove ground clips from guide rail bracket and pivot support bracket. Remove stylus cartridge from arm assembly and store in safe place.
3. Remove Arm Drive Assembly from baseplate and move to the side out of the way.
4. Remove three (3) posi-drive (+ head) screws holding

Continued on next page

INSTRUMENT DISASSEMBLY (continued)

guide rail assembly and lift assembly to 45° angle. (Fig. 20).

5. Unsolder shielded AO cable from PW 400, arm preamp circuit board. Remove cable strap and P 101 from arm interconnect circuit board.
6. Lift Arm Carriage Shaft (Fig. 20) from its rear baseplate mounting and pull it loose from its front baseplate mounting.
7. Remove Arm assembly from player.
8. To replace—reverse procedure.

PW 200 Resonator Removal

1. Remove stylus cartridge and store in safe place.
2. Remove two (2) posi-drive (+ head) screws holding resonator captive and remove stylus cover latch spring (Fig. 21).
3. Unsolder three (3) wires connected to feed-thru studs on resonator.
4. Lift resonator up to remove from Arm Assembly.
5. To replace—reverse procedure.

Lifter Actuator Assembly Removal

1. Remove cartridge cover and stylus cartridge. Place stylus cartridge in safe place.
2. Remove two (2) lifter pivot retaining clips—one (1) each side of arm assembly (Fig. 21).
3. Remove Lifter Actuator assembly.

4. To replace—reverse procedure.

Armstretcher Coil Removal

1. Remove arm assembly from player and place on solid flat surface.
2. With Lifter Actuator removed — unsolder leads from Armstretcher Coil (observe polarity).
3. Break push on retainers and remove Armstretcher coil.
4. To replace, reverse procedure (new push on retainers required).

NOTE: See Arm Assembly schematic for Armstretcher Coil basing.

Kicker Coil Replacement

1. Remove arm assembly from player and place on solid flat surface.
2. With Lifter Actuator removed — unsolder leads from Kicker Coil (observe polarity).
3. Break push on retainers and remove kicker coil assembly.
4. To replace, reverse procedure (new push on retainers required).

NOTE: See Arm assembly schematic for Kicker Coil basing.

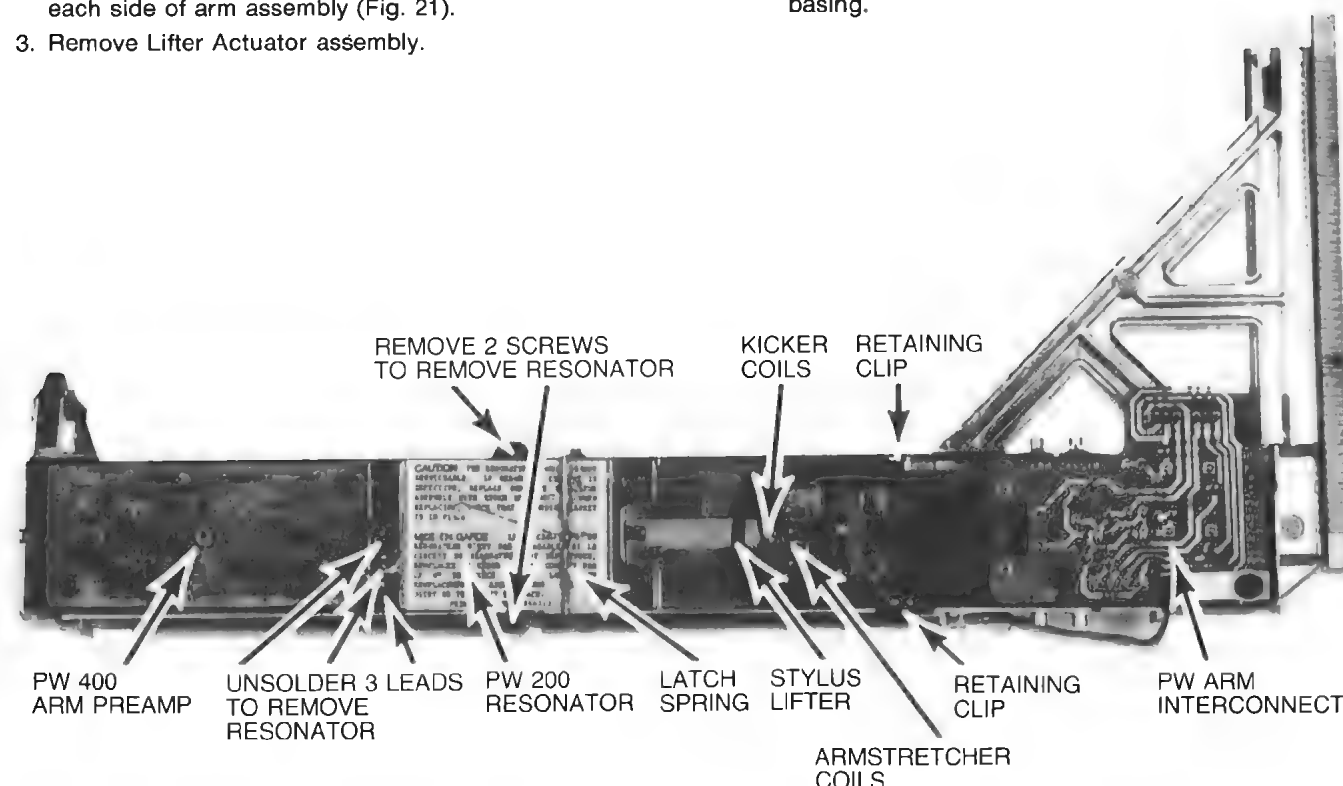


Fig. 21—Arm Assembly SJT 100/200

FIELD SERVICE ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Test Equipment Required:**Digital Voltmeter****Oscilloscope****Frequency Counter****VideoDisc****Color TV Receiver****Marker Generator****Alignment Tools****Specifications**

Range: .1V DC to 30V DC
Accuracy: $\pm 1\%$

Triggered
Response: DC — 20 MHz.
Sensitivity: 5mV/cm
Maximum Sweep Rate .1 μ S/cm

Range: 50 Hz to 100 MHz.
Sensitivity: 25mV to 5V

Stereo Alignment Disc: See Replacement Parts List for Stock No.

Standard NTSC

Range: Crystal Calibrated from 19 to 262 MHz.

2.5mm non-metallic female
Hex Head adjustment tool
(see replacement parts list for Stock No.)
.056" square end tool GC9440 or equivalent
.100" hex end tool GC8606 or equivalent
insulated blade tool GC8722 or equivalent

ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS

NOTE: Use only the Stereo Alignment (TEST) Disc (see replacement parts list for stock no.) to perform the following adjustments.

5V Reference Adjust R2020

1. Apply power to player and place in "Load" mode.
2. Connect DC Voltmeter to TP 2003 (Fig. 26).
3. Adjust R2020 for 5.0V DC \pm .05V DC (Fig. 27).

3.58 MHz Reference Oscillator Adjust

1. Connect frequency counter via X10 probe (see note) to TP 3406 (Fig. 26).
2. With player in "Load" mode adjust C5902 for 3.579545 \pm 10 Hz (Fig. 27).

NOTE: Typical capacity of X10 probe and counter is approximately 20-25pf. A X1 probe (typical capacity of approximately 100pf) may be used with a 33pf capacitor placed in series with probe.

NLAC (DC Balance) Adjust (R3131)

1. Place player in "Pause" mode.
2. Connect DC Voltmeter to TP 3101 (Fig. 26).
3. Adjust R3131 to produce a 10.5 \pm 0.5 V.D.C. reading (Fig. 27).

Video Demodulator VCO Adjust (C3215)

1. Apply power to player.
2. Disconnect interconnect plug P4 (A0).
3. Short the two pins of J4 together.
4. Connect frequency counter via X10 probe (see note) to TP 3102 (Fig. 26).
5. Adjust C3215 for 5.25 MHz \pm 50 KHz (Fig. 27).
6. Remove short from the two pins of J4 and reconnect P4.

NOTE: Typical capacity of X10 probe and counter is approximately 20-25pf. A X1 probe (typical capacity of 100 pf) may be used with a 33pf capacitor placed in series with probe. This will place a load on the VCO of approximately 25pf.

Video Level Adjust (R3202)

1. Place player in "Play" mode.
2. Use stereo alignment disc 100 IRE white field signal (Segment E).
3. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3410 (Fig. 26).
4. Adjust R3202 (video level adjust) to produce 2.8Vp-p response at TP 3410 (Fig. 27).

Luminance Channel Null Adjust R3328

1. Place player in "Play" mode.
2. Use stereo alignment disc color bar signal (Segment D).
3. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3302 (Fig. 26).
4. Adjust R3328 for minimum (null) chroma information. See Figs. 22 & 27.

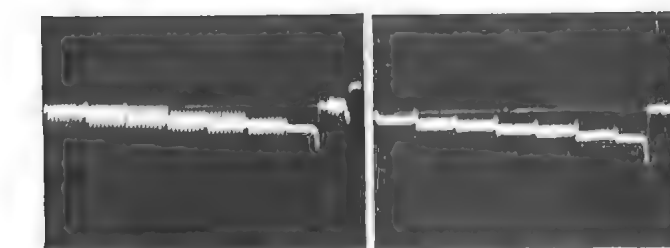


Fig. 22—Luminance Null

ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS (continued)

Chroma Channel Null Adjust R3329

- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Use stereo alignment disc color bar signal (Segment D).
- 3. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3303 (Fig. 26).
- 4. Adjust R3329 for minimum p-p signal see Figs. 23 & 27.

NOTE: Repeat Video Level Adjustment after completion of Luminance Channel Null and Chroma Channel Null adjustments.

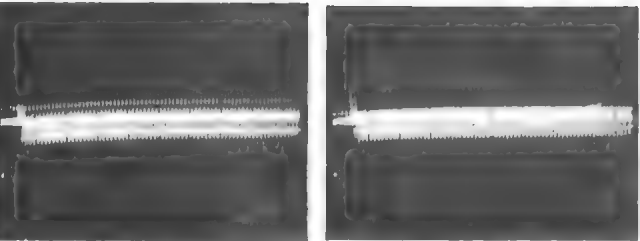


Fig. 23—Chroma Null

Chroma Level Adjust R3312

- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Use stereo alignment disc color bar signal (Segment D).
- 3. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3410 (Fig. 26).
- 4. Adjust R3312 so that the p-p level of color reference burst is 1V p-p see Figs. 24 & 27.

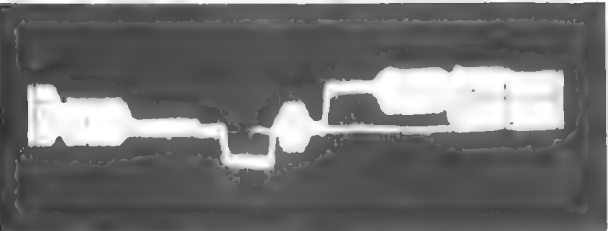


Fig. 24—Chroma Level

Vertical Detail Level Adjust R3317

- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Use stereo alignment disc color bar signal (Segment D).
- 3. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3404 (Fig. 26).
- 4. Adjust R3317 so that the pulse level matches before and after transition from vertical equalizing pulses to vertical sync pulses see Figs. 25 & 27.

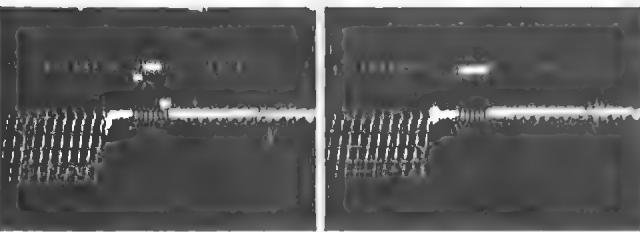


Fig. 25—Vertical Detail Level

Defect Substitution Level (Delayed Video) Adjust R3304

- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Use stereo alignment disc 5 step linearity with defect (Segment I).
- 3. Connect disc player to TV set. Locate defect (Line No. 130) by rotating R3304 to one end of rotation (Fig. 27).
- 4. Adjust R3304 for proper substitution to make defect disappear (adjust for best picture).

VCXO Adjust

- 1. Place player in "Pause" mode.
- 2. Apply +5V to U3402 Pin 1.
- 3. Connect DVM from TP 3402 to ground (Fig. 26).
- 4. Connect 4.7 MΩ resistor from TP 3412 (U3401 Pin 6) to +15V DC source and record voltage V1 measured on DVM at TP 3402 (Fig. 26).
- 5. Remove 4.7 MΩ resistor end from +15V source and connect it to ground.
- 6. Record voltage measured on DVM as V2. Remove grounded end of 4.7 MΩ resistor, leave one end connected to TP 3412 (Fig. 26).
- 7. Using the formula $\Delta F = 3/2 (V1 - V2 - .177) \text{ kHz}$, calculate ΔF . (The result should be between 1.90 and 2.52 kHz.)

Example: $\Delta F = 3/2 (8.66V - 7.09V - .177) \text{ kHz}$
 $\Delta F = 3/2 (1.393) \text{ kHz}$
 $\Delta F = 1.5 \times 1.393 \text{ kHz}$
 $\Delta F = 2.09 \text{ kHz}$

NOTE: The voltages shown in solving the formula to determine ΔF are example voltages — actual measured voltages (V1 & V2) will have to be substituted.

- 8. Calculate high frequency limit $fH = 1535.625 + \Delta F \text{ kHz}$

Example: $fH = 1535.625 \text{ kHz} + 2.09 \text{ kHz}$

- 9. Calculate low frequency limit. $fL = 1535.625 - \Delta F \text{ kHz}$

Example: $fL = 1535.625 \text{ kHz} - 2.09 \text{ kHz}$

- 10. Connect frequency counter via X10 probe to TP 3407.

NOTE: Typical capacity of X10 probe is approximately 20-25 pf. A X1 probe (typical capacity of approximately 100 pf) may be used with a 33 pf capacitor if placed in series with probe.

- 11. Remove +5V from U3402 Pin 1.
- 12. Adjust L3403 for $1.534091 \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$ (Fig. 27).

CAUTION: 4.7 MΩ resistor must be open at one end to make this adjustment.

- 13. Connect 4.7 MΩ resistor from TP 3412 to +15V source. With player in "Play" mode, release pause mode. Frequency indicated on frequency meter should be $\pm 100 \text{ Hz}$ of previously calculated fH (EXAMPLE: $1537.715 \text{ kHz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$). If not, adjust R3412 to achieve the previously calculated fH .

- 14. Remove 4.7 MΩ resistor from +15V source and place player in "Pause" mode. Check that frequency on fre-

Continued on next page

ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS (continued)

quency meter is $1.534091 \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$. If not, adjust L3403.

- 15. Connect 4.7 MΩ resistor from TP 3412 to ground. With player in "Play" mode, release "Pause" mode. Frequency indicated on frequency counter should be $\pm 100 \text{ Hz}$ of previously calculated fL (Example: $1533.445 \text{ kHz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$). If not, adjust L3402 to remove approximately 1/2 of the frequency error and adjust R3412 to remove the remainder.

- 16. Repeat Steps 13-16 until limits of each are met.

- 17. Remove 4.7 MΩ resistor from TP 3412.

Phase Detector Gain Adjust R3419

- 1. Use stereo alignment disc—any signal, place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3408 (Fig. 26).
- 3. Short TP 3401 to TP 3403 with a clip lead. Short TP 3402 to TP 3403 with a clip lead.
- 4. Adjust R3419 for 3V p-p waveform at TP 3408 (Fig. 27).
- 5. Remove shorting clip leads from TP 3401 and TP 3402 to TP 3403.

Audio Demodulator VCO Adjust (716 kHz) (R4111)

- 1. Place player in "Load" mode.
- 2. Disconnect interconnect plug P4 (AO).
- 3. Short the two pins of J4 together.
- 4. Connect frequency counter via X10 probe (see note) to TP 4008 (Fig. 26).
- 5. Adjust R4111 for $716 \text{ kHz} \pm 2 \text{ kHz}$ (Fig. 27).
- 6. Remove frequency counter and remove short from the two pins of J4. Reconnect P4.

NOTE: Typical capacity of X10 probe and counter is approximately 20-25 pf. A X1 probe (typical capacity of approximately 100 pf) may be used with a 33 pf capacitor placed in series with probe. This will place a load on the VCO of approximately 25 pf.

Audio Demodulator VCO Adjust (905 kHz) (R4112)

- 1. Place player in "Load" mode.
- 2. Disconnect interconnect plug P4 (AO).
- 3. Short the two pins of J4 together.
- 4. Connect frequency counter via X10 probe (see note) to TP 4009 (Fig. 26).
- 5. Adjust R4112 for $905 \text{ kHz} \pm 2 \text{ kHz}$ (Fig. 27).
- 6. Remove frequency counter and remove short from the two pins of J4. Reconnect P4.

NOTE: Typical capacity of X10 probe and counter is approximately 20-25 pf. A X1 probe (typical capacity of approximately 100 pf) may be used with a 33 pf capacitor placed in series with probe. This will place a load on the VCO of approximately 25 pf.

(L + R) Level Adjust (R4127)

- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Connect oscilloscope to J4602 (R OUT) Fig. 26.
- 3. Ground TP 5102.

- 4. Use stereo alignment disc Segment G (S1: 1020 Hz 50% S2: 1020 Hz 50% out of phase)
- 5. Adjust R4127 (Fig. 27) to produce $560 \pm 20 \text{ mV p-p}$; audio signal at J4602 (R OUT).
- 6. Remove ground from TP 5102.

(L-R) Level Adjust (R4128)

- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Connect oscilloscope to J4602 (R OUT) (Fig. 26).
- 3. Use stereo alignment disc Segment G. (S1: 1020 Hz 50% S2: 1020 Hz 50% out of phase).
- 4. Adjust R4128 (Fig. 27) to produce a minimum (null) V p-p at J4602 (R OUT).

TV Audio Level Adjust (R4303)

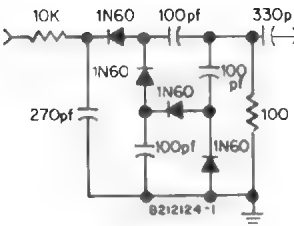
- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Use stereo alignment disc Segment C (S1: 1020 Hz 100%).
- 3. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3504 (Fig. 26).
- 4. Adjust R4303 (Fig. 27) to produce 1.2V p-p audio signal at TP 3504.

R. F. Output Channel Oscillator Adjust L3501, L3502

- 1. With player in "Load" mode, place Channel Switch, S3501, in Channel 3 position. Connect player to TV or 75 ohm load.
- 2. Connect marker generator (RF input) to TP 3501 and adjust for 61.25 MHz output, Fig. 26.
- 3. Adjust L3501 for zero beat (Fig. 27).
- 4. Place Channel Switch, S3501, in Channel 4 position.
- 5. Connect marker generator (RF input) to TP 3503 and adjust for 67.25 MHz output.
- 6. Adjust L3502 for zero beat (Fig. 27).

RF Modulator Lower Sideband Trap Adjust L3504, L3503 (Early production instruments only)

- 1. Turn player power "Off" and connect marker generator output to TP 3501 Fig. 26 marker generator set at 56.75 MHz.
- 2. Connect quadrupler detector to J3502. Connect oscilloscope (or D. C. Voltmeter) to quadrupler detector and set oscilloscope on DC @ 10 mV/Div.



QUADRUPLER DETECTOR

- 3. Adjust L3504 (Fig. 27) for null (minimum deflection).
- 4. Connect marker generator output to TP 3502, marker generator set at 62.75 MHz.
- 5. Adjust L3503 (Fig. 27) for null (minimum deflection).

NOTE: Do not adjust RF Bandpass Coils L3506 and L3507.

ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS (continued)

4.5 MHz Oscillator Adjust L3509

- 1. Connect player to TV, player in "Load" mode.
- 2. Monitor a suitable point in TV IF to pick up 4.5 MHz sound carrier with a frequency counter.
- 3. Adjust L3509 (Fig. 27) for 4.5 MHz \pm 1 kHz.

Video Modulation Depth Adjust R3402

- 1. Connect player to TV, player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Use stereo alignment disc 120 IRE white field signal (Segment H).

- 3. Adjust R3402 (Fig. 27) clockwise till a buzz is heard in TV audio, then turn counterclockwise to just eliminate the buzz.

Audio Modulation Depth Adjust R4303

- 1. Place player in "Play" mode.
- 2. Use stereo alignment disc, uniform motion on grey field, S1: 1020 Hz 100% (Segment C).
- 3. Connect oscilloscope to TP 3504 Fig. 26.
- 4. Adjust R4303 (Fig. 27) for 1.2 V p-p at TP 3504.

I C VOLTAGE CHARTS

U5101 Player Control μ C

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	GND	GND	GND	GND
2	+2.39V	+2.39V	+2.39V	+2.39V
3	+4.86V	+4.86V	+4.86V	+4.86V
4	+4.88V	+4.56V	0V	0V
5	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
6	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
7	+4.81V	+4.81V	+4.81V	+4.81V
8	+4.88V	+4.88V	+4.88V	+4.88V
9	+0.06V	+4.93V	+0.06V	+0.06V
10	+0.06V	+4.93V	+0.06V	+0.06V
11	+4.66V	+4.66V	+4.66V	+4.66V
12	+0.72V	+0.09V	+0.72V	+0.72V
13	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
14	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
15	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
16	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
17	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
18	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
19	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
20	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
21	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
22	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
23	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
24	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
25	+4.81V	+4.81V	+4.81V	+4.81V
26	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2
27	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2	See Note 2
28	0V	+4.89V	0V	0V
29	0V	+4.85V	+4.85V	+4.85V
30	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
31	+0.10V	+0.10V	+0.10V	+0.10V
32	+4.83V	+0.10V	+0.10V	+4.83V
33	0V	+4.84V	+4.84V	+4.84V
34	+0.70V	+0.70V	+0.70V	+0.70V
35	+3.55V	+3.55V	+3.55V	+3.55V
36	0V	+4.87V	+4.87V	+4.87V
37	+4.87V	See Note 3	+4.87V	+4.87V
38	+4.76V	See Note 3	+4.76V	+4.76V
39	+4.76V	See Note 3	+4.76V	+4.76V
40	+4.76V	See Note 3	+4.76V	+4.76V
41	+4.76V	See Note 3	+4.76V	+4.76V
42	+4.87V	+4.87V	+4.87V	+4.87V

N.C.—No Connection

Note 1. Voltage variable—depending upon which element of digital display is illuminated.

U 5102 Daxi Buffer μ P

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+2.69V	+2.69V	+2.69V	+2.69V
2	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
3	+2.59V	+2.59V	+2.59V	+2.59V
4	+4.81V	+0.35V	+4.81V	+4.81V
5	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
6	+2.39V	+2.39V	+2.39V	+2.39V
7	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
8	0V	+0.10V	0V	0V
9	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
10	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
11	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
12	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
13	0V	+0.10V	0V	0V
14	+4.95V	+4.95V	+4.95V	+4.95V

U5901 Mechanism Control μ C

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+2.15V	+2.15V	+2.15V	+2.15V
2	+2.58V	+2.58V	+2.58V	+2.58V
3	+4.87V	+4.87V	+4.87V	+4.87V
4	+4.90V	See Note 4	See Note 4	See Note 4
5	+4.90V	See Note 5	See Note 5	See Note 5
6	+0.70V	+0.70V	+0.70V	+0.70V
7	+0.70V	+0.70V	+0.70V	+0.70V
8	+4.84V	+4.68V	+4.68V	+4.84V
9	+4.84V	+4.68V	+4.68V	+4.84V
10	+4.84V	+4.68V	+4.68V	+4.84V
11	+4.84V	+4.68V	+4.68V	+4.84V
12	0V	+4.84V	+4.84V	+4.84V
13	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
14	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
15	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
16	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
17	+4.84V	+0.10V	+0.10V	+4.84V
18	+0.10V	+0.10V	+0.10V	+0.10V

N.C.—No Connection

Note 2. Voltage variable stepper motor control pulses.

Note 3. Voltage controlled by front panel function switches (5600 series). Normally high—momentary low when corresponding function switch is depressed.

IC VOLTAGE CHARTS (continued)

U5901 Mechanism Control μ C (continued)

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
19	+4.84V	+4.84V	+4.84V	+4.84V
20	+4.84V	+4.84V	+4.84V	+4.84V
21	+0.10V	+2.50V	+2.50V	+0.10V
22	+0.10V	+2.50V	+2.50V	+0.10V
23	0V	+4.85V	+4.85V	+4.85V
24	+4.78V	+4.87V	+4.78V	+4.78V
25	+4.78V	0V	0V	0V
26	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V
27	See Note 5	See Note 5	See Note 5	See Note 5
28	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V

U5902 T.T. Motor Control I.C.

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+0.26V	+0.34V	+0.34V	+0.26V
2	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
3	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
4	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V
5	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
6	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
7	+0.24V	+0.32V	+0.32V	+0.24V
8	+0.24V	+0.32V	+0.32V	+0.24V
9	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
10	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
11	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
12	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
13	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V	+0.58V
14	+0.26V	+0.34V	+0.34V	+0.26V

U2001 Power Supply IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+5.15V	—	—	—
2	+0.89V	—	—	—
3	+0.89V	—	—	—
4	+22.4V	—	—	—
5	+4.90V	—	—	—
6	+4.90V	—	—	—
7	+12.8V	—	—	—
8	+3.18V	—	—	—
9	+4.90V	—	—	—
10	+4.90V	—	—	—
11	Gnd	—	—	—
12	+4.90V	—	—	—
13	+4.90V	—	—	—
14	+11.5V	—	—	—

U2501 Pulse Interference Corrector (PIC) IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+5.40V	+6.87V	+6.87V	+5.40V
2	+3.64V	+3.64V	+3.64V	+3.64V
3	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.

Note 4. Digital pulse see schematic waveform.

U2501 Pulse Interference Corrector (PIC) IC (continued)

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
4	+1.47V	+1.47V	+1.47V	+1.47V
5	+1.47V	+1.47V	+1.47V	+1.47V
6	+1.47V	+1.47V	+1.47V	+1.47V
7	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
8	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
9	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
10	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
11	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
12	+3.64V	+3.64V	+3.64V	+3.64V
13	+11.6V	+11.6V	+11.6V	+11.6V
14	+6.15V	+7.57V	+7.57V	+6.15V

U3101 Sync Detector IC (NLAC)

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+4.69V	+4.77V	+4.69V	+4.69V
2	+3.53V	+3.47V	+3.47V	+3.47V
3	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
4	+1.42V	+1.42V	+1.42V	+1.42V
5	+1.42V	+1.42V	+1.42V	+1.42V
6	+1.42V	+1.42V	+1.42V	+1.42V
7	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
8	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
9	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
10	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
11	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
12	+3.53V	+3.47V	+3.47V	+3.47V
13	+10.3V	+10.3V	+10.3V	+10.3V
14	+5.36V	+5.36V	+5.36V	+5.36V

U3201 Video FM Demod IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+3.10V	+3.10V	+3.10V	+3.10V
2	+3.10V	+3.10V	+3.10V	+3.10V
3	+3.10V	+3.10V	+3.10V	+3.10V
4	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
5	+6.90V	+6.98V	+6.98V	+6.90V
6	+6.90V	+6.84V	+6.84V	+6.90V
7	+6.24V	+6.32V	+6.32V	+6.24V
8	+0.45V	+4.19V	+1.16V	+0.45V
9	+5.60V	+5.87V	+5.60V	+5.60V
10	+2.10V	0V	0V	+2.10V
11	+5.90V	+6.20V	+5.90V	+5.90V
12	0V	+4.17V	+1.15V	0V
13	+5.75V	+5.82V	+5.82V	+5.75V
14	+11.5V	+11.5V	+11.5V	+11.5V
15	+5.24V	+5.30V	+5.30V	+5.24V
16	+5.24V	+5.30V	+5.30V	+5.24V

Note 5. Voltage dependent on side of disc being played. Side 1 play—voltage high; side 2 play—voltage low

IC VOLTAGE CHARTS (continued)

U3301 ComB Filter/Defect Corrector IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+5.05V	+5.05V	+5.05V	+5.05V
2	+5.74V	+5.83V	+5.83J	+5.74V
3	-4.52V	-4.52J	-4.52V	-4.52V
4	+3.89V	+3.89V	+3.89V	+3.89V
5	-4.52V	-4.52V	-4.52V	-4.52V
6	-4.52V	-4.52V	-4.52V	-4.52V
7	-4.52V	-4.52V	-4.52V	-4.52V
8	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
9	+8.86V	+8.86V	+8.86V	+8.86V
10	+3.86V	+3.86V	+3.86V	+3.86V
11	+3.73V	+3.73V	+3.73V	+3.73V
12	+2.57V	+2.57V	+2.57V	+2.57V
13	+2.42V	+2.42V	+2.42V	+2.42V
14	+5.32V	+5.32V	+5.32V	+5.32V
15	+5.18V	+5.18V	+5.18V	+5.18V
16	+14.6V	+14.6V	+14.6V	+14.6V
17	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
18	+5.10V	+5.10V	+5.10V	+5.10V
19	+4.76V	+4.76V	+4.76V	+4.76V
20	+8.50V	+8.50V	+8.50V	+8.50V
21	+7.24V	+7.24V	+7.24V	+7.24V
22	+5.25V	+5.25V	+5.25V	+5.25V

U3401 Armstretcher IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+7.97V	+7.97V	+7.24V	+7.97V
2	+7.23V	+7.23V	+7.23V	+7.23V
3	+5.74V	+5.74V	+5.74V	+5.74V
4	+14.6V	+14.6V	+14.6V	+14.6V
5	+7.17V	+7.17V	+7.17V	+7.17V
6	+7.15V	+7.15V	+7.15V	+7.15V
7	+7.65V	+7.65V	+7.65V	+7.65V
8	+6.69V	+6.69V	+6.69V	+6.69V
9	+7.19V	+7.19V	+7.16V	+7.19V
10	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V
11	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
12	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V
13	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V	+4.89V
14	+5.63V	+5.66V	+5.66V	+5.63V

U3402 Video Converter IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	0V	+4.17V	+1.15V	0V
2	+5.19V	+4.26V	+5.19V	+5.19V
3	+7.17V	+7.17V	+7.17V	+7.17V
4	+3.61V	+3.16V	+3.16V	+3.16V
5	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V
6	+4.44V	+4.44V	+4.44V	+4.44V
7	+2.22V	+2.22V	+2.22V	+2.22V
8	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
9	+3.61V	+3.61V	+3.61V	+3.61V
10	+8.05V	+8.05V	+8.05V	+8.05V
11	+10.5V	+10.5V	+10.5V	+10.5V
12	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V
13	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V	+7.16V
14	+9.42V	+9.42V	+9.42V	+9.42V
15	+9.42V	+9.42V	+9.42V	+9.42V

U3402 Video Converter IC (continued)

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
16	+3.24V	+3.24V	+3.24V	+3.24V
17	+3.24V	+3.24V	+3.24V	+3.24V
18	+7.83V	+7.72V	+7.03V	+7.83V
19	+11.7V	+11.7V	+11.7V	+11.7V
20	+1.86V	+1.86V	+1.86V	+1.86V
21	+6.76V	+5.26V	+6.76V	+6.76V
22	+0.66V	+6.80V	+0.66V	+0.66V
23	+1.07V	+0.26V	+1.07V	+1.07V
24	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V

U3501 RF Modulator IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V
2	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V
3	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V
4	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V
5	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
6	See Note 6	See Note 6	See Note 6	See Note 6
7	See Note 6	See Note 6	See Note 6	See Note 6
8	See Note 7	See Note 7	See Note 7	See Note 7
9	See Note 7	See Note 7	See Note 7	See Note 7
10	+14.5V	+14.5V	+14.5V	+14.5V
11	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V
12	+9.99V	+9.99V	+9.99V	+9.99V
13	+7.21V	+7.21V	+7.21V	+7.21V
14	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V
15	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V
16	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V
17	+14.2V	+14.2V	+14.2V	+14.2V
18	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V	+7.18V

U4101 (L + R) Audio FM Demod IC (716kHz)

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+3.15V	+3.15V	+3.15V	+3.15V
2	+3.15V	+3.15V	+3.15V	+3.15V
3	+3.15V	+3.15V	+3.15V	+3.15V
4	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
5	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V
6	+7.06V	+7.06V	+7.06V	+7.06V
7	+6.30V	+6.30V	+6.30V	+6.30V
8	+4.21V	+4.21V	+4.21V	+4.21V
9	+5.88V	+5.88V	+5.88V	+5.88V
10	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
11	+5.91V	+5.91V	+5.91V	+5.91V
12	+0.85V	+0.85V	+0.85V	+0.75V
13	+2.06V	+5.84V	+5.84V	+2.06V
14	+11.6V	+11.6V	+11.6V	+11.6V
15	+5.30V	+5.30V	+5.30V	+5.30V
16	+5.30V	+5.30V	+5.30V	+5.30V

Note 6. +13.1V channel 3 operation; +1.47V channel 4 operation.

Note 7. +1.47V channel 3 operation; +13.1V channel 4 operation.

IC VOLTAGE CHARTS (continued)

U4102 (L – R) Audio FM Demod IC (905kHz)

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+3.13V	+3.13V	+3.13V	+3.13V
2	+3.13V	+3.13V	+3.13V	+3.13V
3	+3.13V	+3.13V	+3.13V	+3.13V
4	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
5	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V
6	+6.98V	+6.98V	+6.98V	+6.98V
7	+6.28V	+6.28V	+6.28	+6.28V
8	+4.20V	+4.20V	+4.20V	+4.20V
9	+5.86V	+5.86V	+5.86V	+5.86V
10	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
11	+5.88V	+5.88V	+5.88V	+5.88V
12	+0.85V	+0.85V	+0.85V	+0.75V
13	+2.46V	+5.81V	+5.81V	+2.46V
14	+11.6V	+11.6V	+11.6V	+11.6V
15	+5.27V	+5.27V	+5.27V	+5.27V
16	+5.27V	+5.27V	+5.27V	+5.27V

U4200 Track/Hold and Mute (C Mos Switch) IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+2.36V	+2.36V	+2.36V	+2.36V
2	+0.95V	+3.88V	+1.43V	+0.95V
3	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V
4	+6.95V	+6.95V	+6.95V	+6.95V
5	+0.59V	+5.61V (1)	+0.59V	+0.59V
6	+0.45V	+5.29V (2)	+0.45V	+0.45V
7	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
8	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V
9	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V
10	+6.92V	+6.92V	+6.92V	+6.92V
11	+6.92V	+6.92V	+6.92V	+6.92V
12	+0.45V	+5.25V (3)	+0.45V	+0.45V
13	0V	0V (4)	0V	0V
14	+9.17V	+8.56V	+9.17V	+9.17V

U4300 Audio Matrix Buffer IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+7.91V	+7.91V	+7.91V	+7.91V
2	+7.91V	+7.91V	+7.91V	+7.91V
3	+6.93V	+6.93V	+6.93V	+6.93V
4	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V
5	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V
6	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V
7	+7.87V	+7.87V	+7.87V	+7.87V
8	+9.55V	+9.55V	+9.55V	+9.55V
9	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V
10	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V	+7.89V
11	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
12	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V	+6.94V
13	+7.92V	+7.92V	+7.92V	+7.92V
14	+7.92V	+7.92V	+7.92V	+7.92V

U4400 Decoder Rectifier IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+0.98V	+2.32V	+0.98V	+0.98V
2	+1.30V	+1.37V	+1.30V	+1.30V
3	+1.31V	+1.36V	+1.30V	+1.30V
4	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V
5	+1.31V	+1.37V	+1.31V	+1.31V
6	+1.31V	+1.36V	+1.31V	+1.31V
7	+0.98V	+2.28V	+0.98V	+0.98V
8	+1.00V	+0.95V	+1.00V	+1.00V
9	+1.31V	+1.37V	+1.31V	+1.31V
10	+1.31V	+1.36V	+1.31V	+1.31V
11	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
12	+1.31V	+1.36V	+1.31V	+1.31V
13	+1.31V	+1.36V	+1.31V	+1.31V
14	+1.00V	+0.97V	+1.00V	+1.00V

U4500 Decoder Control IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+1.93V	See Note 8	+1.74V	+1.93V
2	+1.43V	See Note 8	+1.43V	+1.43V
3	+1.43V	See Note 8	+1.43V	+1.43V
4	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V	+14.7V
5	+1.43V	See Note 8	+1.43V	+1.43V
6	+1.43V	See Note 8	+1.43V	+1.43V
7	+1.99V	See Note 8	+1.99V	+1.99V
8	0V	See Note 8	+2.36V	0V
9	+1.30V	See Note 8	+1.91V	+1.30V
10	+0.62V	See Note 8	+1.89V	+0.62V
11	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
12	+0.95V	+2.32V	+1.43V	+0.95V
13	+1.16V	+2.30V	+1.43V	+1.16V
14	+0.62V	+6.19V	+1.90V	+0.62V

U4600 Audio Output IC

Pin No.	Load	Play	Pause	Unload
1	+0.09V	+1.22V	+1.10V	+0.09V
2	+8.68V	+8.68V	+8.68V	+8.68V
3	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V
4	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V
5	+7.85V	+7.69V	+7.85V	+7.85V
6	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd	Gnd
7	+7.83V	+7.67V	+7.83V	+7.83V
8	+6.64V	+6.49V	+6.64V	+6.64V
9	+6.64V	+6.67V	+6.64V	+6.64V
10	+7.83V	+7.83V	+7.83V	+7.83V
11	+14.6V	+14.6V	+14.6V	+14.6V
12	+7.85V	+7.88V	+7.85V	+7.85V
13	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V
14	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V	+8.07V
15	+8.68V	+8.68V	+8.68V	+8.68V
16	+0.09V	+1.22V	+1.10V	+0.09V

Note 8. Voltage varies when playing stereo VideoDisc due to processing action of time constant network.

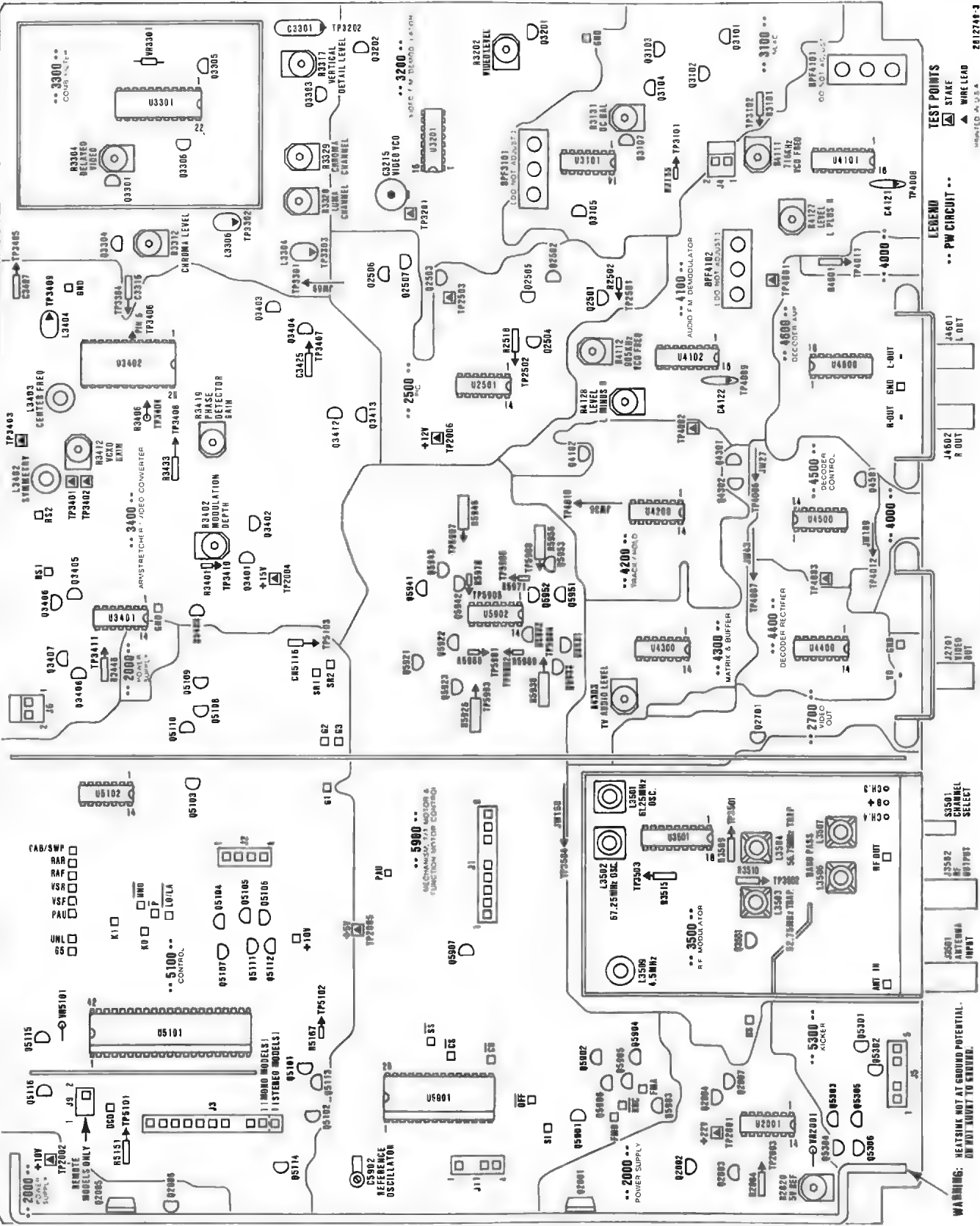
TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE CHART

Q401	E	+3.07V	Q2502	E	+0.34V	Q3201	E	+5.62V	Q3407	E	+7.15V
	B	+3.80V		B	+0.90V		B	+6.29V		B	Varies
	C	+7.84V		C	+14.6V		C	+8.52V		C	+14.7V
Q402	E	+7.08V	Q2503	E	Gnd	Q3202	E	+5.51V	Q3408	E	+7.14V
	B	+7.84V		B	+0V		B	+6.17V		B	Varies
	C	+14.4V		C	+5.84V		C	+11.5V		C	Gnd
Q403	E	+1.08V	Q2504	G	+3.42V	Q3301	E	+4.40V	Q3409	E	Gnd
	B	+2.38V		S	+6.42V		B	+5.03V		B	+0.11V
	C	+7.42V		D	+6.64V		C	+14.6V		C	+4.09V
Q404	E	+1.81V	Q2505	E	+11.6V	Q3303	E	+4.50V	Q3412	E	+3.90V
	B	+2.41V		B	+11.1V		B	+5.16V		B	+4.60V
	C	+14.7V		C	+8.73V		C	+14.6V		C	+5.85V
Q405	A	+7.43V	Q2506	E	+5.94V	Q3304	E	+3.88V	Q3413	E	+5.20V
	G	+12.1V		B	+5.52V		B	+4.49V		B	+5.85V
	K	Gnd		C	+0.18V		C	+14.6V		C	+11.5V
Q2001	E	+22.6V	Q2507	E	Gnd	Q3305	E	+5.65V	Q3501	E	+14.7V
	B	+21.9V		B	+0.18V		B	+5.06V		B	+13.9V
	C	+14.7V		C	+0V		C	Gnd		C	+14.6V
Q2002	E	+23.0V	NOT USED SJT 100			Q3306	E	+4.46V	Q4102	E	Gnd
	B	+22.7V	Q2701	E	+6.46V		B	+5.11V		B	+0.65V
	C	+21.9V		B	+7.13V		C	+11.9V		C	+0.02V
				C	+14.7V						
Q2003	E	+2.72V	Q3101	E	+8.83V	Q3401	E	+8.31V	Q4301	E	+7.15V
	B	+3.34V		B	+9.47V		B	+8.98V		B	+7.79V
	C	+21.9V		C	+14.5V		C	+14.6V		C	+14.6V
Q2004	E	+12.1V	Q3102	E	+9.49V	Q3402	E	+3.62V	Q4302	E	+7.15V
	B	+12.7V		B	+8.83V		B	+4.26V		B	+7.79V
	C	+14.1V		C	+4.81V		C	+8.97V		C	+14.6V
Q2005	E	+5.04V	Q3103	E	+4.16V	Q3403	E	+5.61V	Q4501	E	+1.93V
	B	+5.65V		B	+4.82V		B	+6.26V		B	+1.33V
	C	+11.2V		C	+10.3V		C	+9.08V		C	+1.26V
Q2006	E	+4.90V	Q3104	E	+9.60V	Q3404	E	+8.39V	Q5101	E	+3.01V
	B	+5.04V		B	+10.3V		B	+9.04V		B	+4.70V
	C	+5.65V		C	+14.5V		C	+13.9V		C	+2.07V
Q2007	E	+11.9V	Q3105	E	+0.9V	Q3405	E	+7.20V	Q5102	E	+3.01V
	B	+12.1V		B	+1.52V		B	Varies		B	+2.55V
	C	+12.7V		C	+7.72V		C	+14.7V		C	+2.70V
Q2501	E	+6.63V	Q3107	E	+4.72V	Q3406	E	+7.20V	Q5103	E	Gnd
	B	+7.28V		B	+5.28V		B	Varies		B	+0.68V
	C	+12.9V		C	+7.80V		C	Gnd		C	+0.02V

TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE CHART (continued)

Q5104	E	Gnd	Q5115	E	Gnd		NORM	FWD/ RUN		STOP	RUN
	B	Steps Hi-Lo		B	+0.74V				Q5931	E	+23.5V
	C	Steps Hi-Lo		C	+0.02V					B	+23.5V
Q5105	E	Steps Hi-Lo								C	+1.58V
	B	Steps Hi-Lo									
	C	Steps Hi-Lo									
Q5106	E	+22.9V	Q5116	E	Gnd						
	B	+22.8V		B	+0.02V						
	C	Steps Hi-Lo		C	+4.87V						
Q5107	E	Gnd									
	B	Steps Hi-Lo									
	C	Steps Hi-Lo									
Q5108	E	+3.27V									
	B	+3.91V									
	C	+3.84V									
Q5109	E	+13.1V									
	B	+12.3V									
	C	+13.0V									
Q5110	E	+3.89V									
	B	+4.50V									
	C	+8.71V									
Q5111	E	Steps Hi-Lo									
	B	Steps Hi-Lo									
	C	+22.0v									
Q5112	E	+22.0V									
	B	Steps Hi-Lo									
	C	Steps Hi-Lo									
Q5113	E	+4.90V									
	B	+4.55V									
	C	+3.01V									
Q5114	E	+4.90V									
	B	+4.58V									
	C	+3.90V									
Q5301	E	Gnd									
	B	+0.70V									
	C	+0.02V									
Q5302	E	Gnd									
	B	+0.66V									
	C	+0.06V									
Q5303	E	+4.74V									
	B	+5.12V									
	C	+22.5V									
Q5304	E	+4.75V									
	B	+5.12V									
	C	Gnd									
Q5305	E	+4.28V									
	B	+4.75V									
	C	+22.5V									
Q5306	E	+4.28V									
	B	+4.75V									
	C	Gnd									
Q5901	E	Gnd									
	B	+0.70V									
	C	+0.02V									
Q5902	E	+0.02V									
	B	+0.02V									
	C	+22.6V									
Q5903	E	Gnd									
	B	+0.69V									
	C	+0.02V									
Q5904	E	+0.02V									
	B	+0.02V									
	C	+23.3V									
Q5905	E	+0.02V									
	B	+0.02V									
	C	+23.3V									
Q5906	E	+0.02V									
	B	+0.02V									
	C	+22.8V									
Q5907	E	+4.85V									
	B	+4.85V									
	C	Gnd									
Q5921	E	+23.4V									
	B	+23.4V									
	C	0V									
Q5922	E	+0.05V									
	B	+0.25V									
	C	+23.4V									
Q5923	E	0V									
	B	+0.05V									
	C	+0.24V									
Q5931	E	+23.5V									
	B	+23.5V									
	C	0V									
Q5932	E	+0.05V									
	B	+0.25V									
	C	+23.4V									
Q5933	E	0V									
	B	+0.05V									
	C	+0.24V									
Q5941	E	+23.4V									
	B	+23.4V									
	C	0V									
Q5942	E	+0.05V									
	B	+0.25V									
	C	+23.4V									
Q5943	E	0V									
	B	+0.05V									
	C	+0.24V									
Q5951	E	+23.4V									
	B	+23.4V									
	C	0V									
Q5952	E	+0.05V									
	B	+0.25V									
	C	+23.4V									
Q5953	E	0V									
	B	+0.05V									
	C	+0.24V									

NOTE: Voltages measured with DVM—Player in “PLAY” mode unless otherwise indicated.



NOTE: L3503 and L3504 in RF modulator not used all versions.

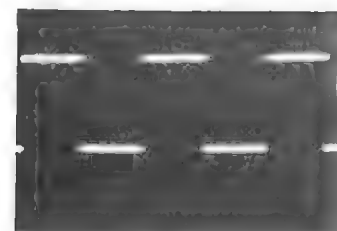
Fig. 26—Test Point and Active Device Location

TEST POINT AND ACTIVE DEVICE IDENTIFICATION

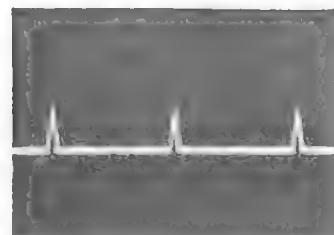
TEST POINTS	ACTIVE DEVICES	ACTIVE DEVICES (Continued)
TP2001 +22VDC	Q2001 Regulator	Q5302 Forward Ramp Switch
TP2002 +10VDC	Q2002 Current Limiter	Q5303 Kick Pulse Driver
TP2003 +5.0V Ref	Q2003 Driver	Q5304 Kick Pulse Driver
TP2004 +15VDC (In 3400 Area)	Q2004 Regulator	Q5305 Kick Pulse Output
TP2005 +5VDC	Q2005 Regulator	Q5306 Kick Pulse Output
TP2006 +12VDC (In 2500 Area)	Q2006 Current Limiter	Q5901 Reverse Function Switch
TP2501 FM In	Q2007 Current Limiter	Q5902 Function Drive Reverse
TP2502 Detector Out	Q2501 RF Amplifier	Q5903 Forward Function Switch
TP2503 Defect Input	Q2502 Output Detector/Switch	Q5904 Function Drive Forward
TP3101 Anlac Setup	Q2503 Output Detector/Switch	Q5905 Function Motor Output Forward
TP3102 Arm Input	Q2504 Gain Control	Q5906 Function Motor Output Reverse
TP3201 5.3MHz VCO	Q2505 AGC Amplifier	Q5907 Pause Line Buffer
TP3202 Video Input to U3301	Q2506 Sync Stripper	Q5921 Current Source Switch
TP3301 Vertical Detail Out	Q2507 Clamp	Q5922 Drive Amplifier
TP3302 Luminance Out	Q2701* Video Driver	Q5923 Turntable Motor Driver B
TP3303 Vertical Detail	Q3101 N-Lac Buffer	Q5931 Current Source Switch
TP3304 1.53MHz Chroma	Q3102 N-Lac Amplifier	Q5932 Drive Amplifier
TP3401 VCXO Setup	Q3103 N-Lac Amplifier	Q5933 Turntable Motor Driver A
TP3402 VCXO Input	Q3104 N-Lac Output Driver	Q5941 Current Source Switch
TP3403 +7VDC Ref	Q3105 716KHz Amplifier	Q5942 Drive Amplifier
TP3404 Luminance Input	Q3107 Control Amplifier	Q5943 Turntable Motor Driver D
TP3405 1.53MHz Clock	Q3201 Phase Corrector	Q5951 Current Source Switch
TP3406 3.58MHz Oscillator	Q3202 Video Buffer	Q5952 Drive Amplifier
TP3407 1.53MHz Clock Buffered	Q3301 Delayed Video Drive	Q5953 Turntable Motor Driver C
TP3408 Phase Detector Output	Q3303 Vertical Detail Buffer	U2001 Quad Operational Amplifier
TP3409 5.11MHz Oscillator	Q3304 Chroma Driver	U2501 Sync Detector
TP3410 Video Input to Modulator	Q3305 Chroma Buffer	U3101 Sync Detector
TP3411 Armstretch Setup	Q3306 Luma Buffer	U3201 Video FM Demodulator
TP3501 Channel 3 Output	Q3401 Video Buffer	U3301 Comb Filter/Defect Corrector
TP3502 Channel 4 Output	Q3402 Video Amplifier	U3401 Armstretch Drive
TP3503 4.5MHz Input	Q3403 Clock Phase Shifter	U3402 Video Converter
TP3504 Audio Input	Q3404 Clock Buffer	U3501 RF Modulator
TP4001 Left Plus Right Output	Q3405 Transducer Driver	U4101 Audio Demodulator
TP4002* Left Minus Right Output	Q3406 Transducer Driver	U4102* Audio Demodulator
TP4003* Rectified Output	Q3407 Transducer Driver	U4200 Track/Hold Mute
TP4006* Left Matrix Output	Q3408 Transducer Driver	U4300* Audio Matrix & Buffer
TP4007* Right Matrix Output	Q3409 Video Blanking	U4400* Decoder Rectifier
TP4008 716KHz VCO	Q3412 Noise Coring Amplifier	U4500* Decoder Control
TP4009* 905KHz VCO	Q3413 Noise Coring Buffer	U4600* Decoder Amplifier
TP4010* Decoder Disable	Q3501 Bias Switch	U5101 Player Control
TP4011 +7.5VDC Ref	Q4102* Decoder Defeat	Microcomputer
TP4012* +1.4VDC Ref	Q4301* Left Channel Buffer	U5102 Daxi Buffer
TP5101 Audio Channel A Mute	Q4302* Right Channel Buffer	U5901 Mechanism Microcomputer
TP5102 Audio Channel B Mute	Q4501* Current Source	U5902 Turntable Drive
TP5103 Squelch	Q5101 Least Significant Digit Driver	VR2001 5.8V Zener
TP5901 Turntable Motor Drive Voltage B	Q5102 Most Significant Digit Driver	VR3301 9.1V Zener
TP5902 Turntable Motor Drive Voltage A	Q5103 Daxi Status Inverter	VR5101 2.85V Zener
TP5903 Turntable Motor Drive Current B	Q5104 Stepper Output B	
TP5904 Turntable Motor Drive Current A	Q5105 Stepper Drive A	
TP5905 Turntable Motor Drive Voltage D	Q5106 Stepper Output A	
TP5906 Turntable Motor Drive Voltage C	Q5107 Stepper Output D	
TP5907 Turntable Motor Drive Current D	Q5108 Lifter Drive	
TP5908 Turntable Motor Drive Current C	Q5109 Lifter Output	
	Q5110 Vertical Detail Driver	
	Q5111 Stepper Drive C	
	Q5112 Stepper Output C	
	Q5113 LED Display Select	
	Q5114 Discrete LED Select	
	Q5115 Low Voltage Detector	
	Q5116 Reset Switch	
	Q5301 Reverse Ramp Switch	

*Not Used on Model SJT100.

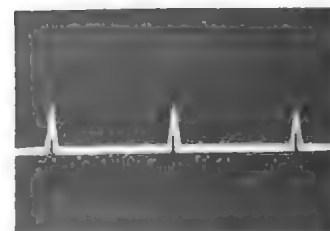
WAVEFORMS (Continued)



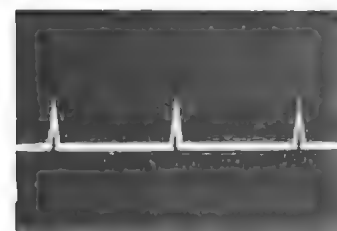
31 10mS/Div. 4V p-p



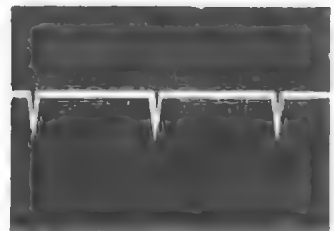
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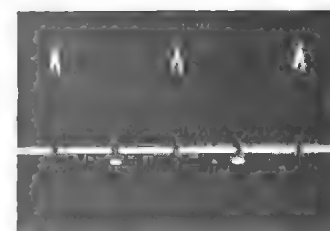
33 10mS/Div. .22V p-p



34 10mS/Div. .2V p-p



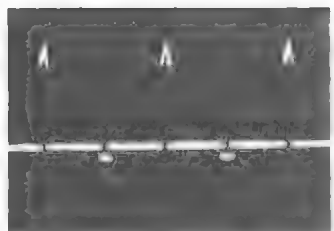
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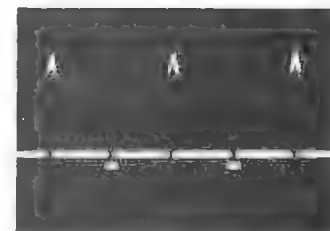
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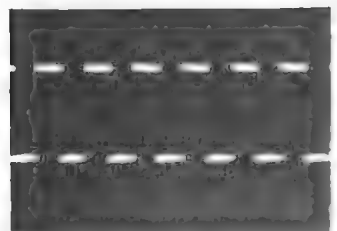
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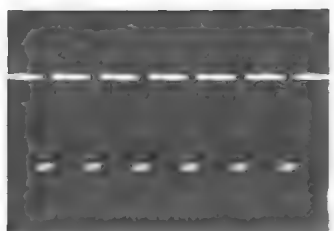
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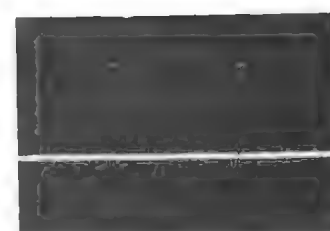
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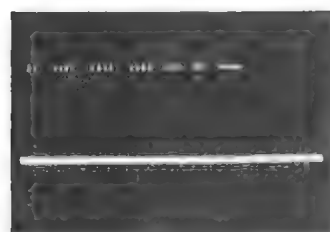
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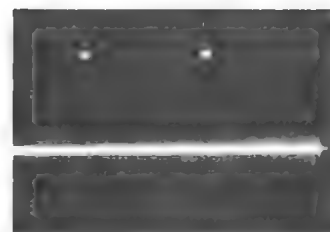
41 5mS/Div. 5V p-p



42 5mS/Div. 5V p-p

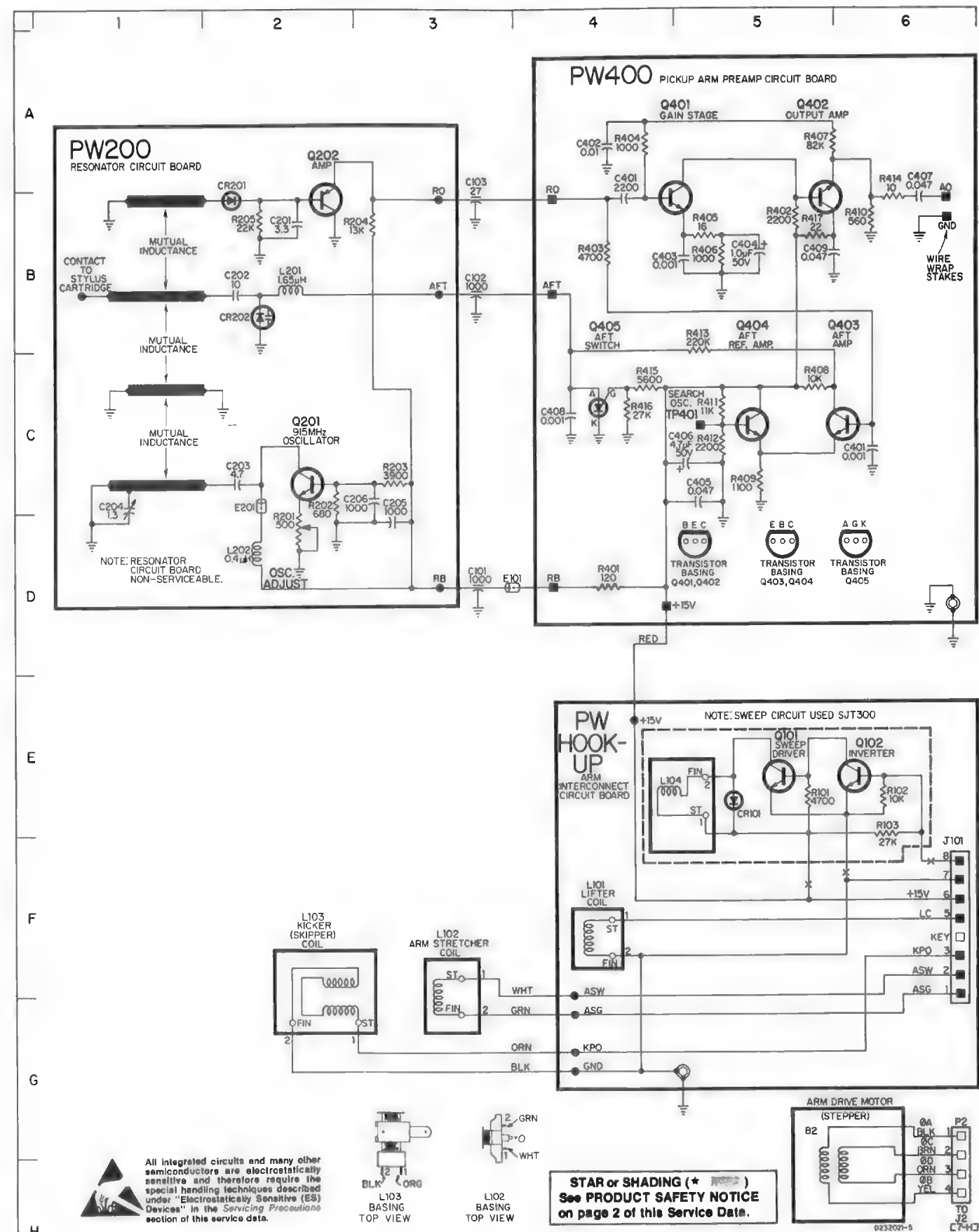


43 1mS/Div. 5V p-p

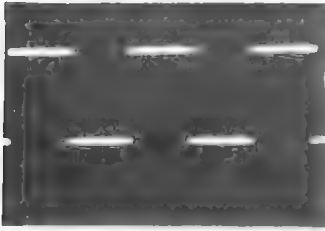


44 5mS/Div. 5V p-p

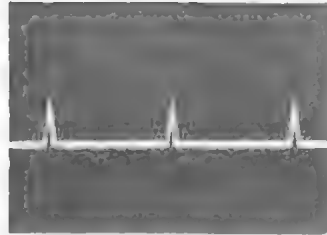
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



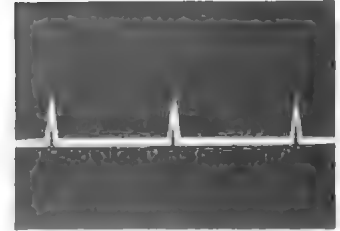
WAVEFORMS (Continued)



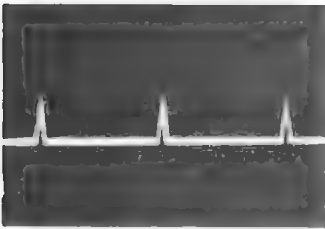
(31) 10mS/Div. 4V p-p



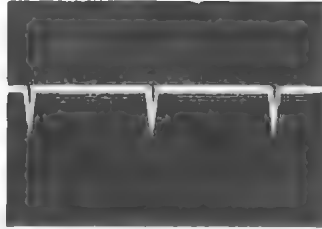
(32) 10mS/Div. .2V p-p



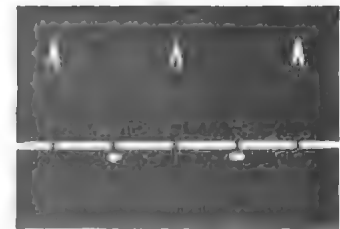
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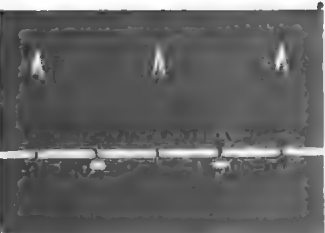
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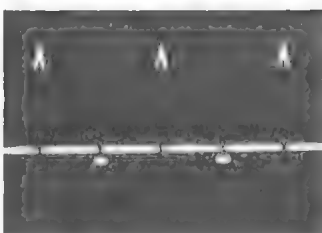
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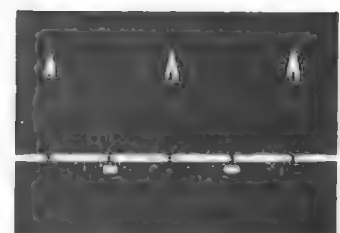
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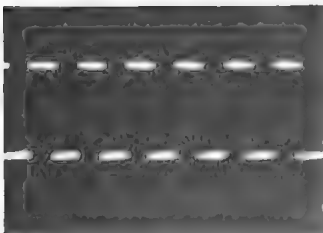
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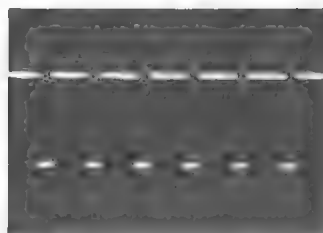
(38) 10mS/Div. 1.5V p-p



(39) 10mS/Div. 1.5V p-p



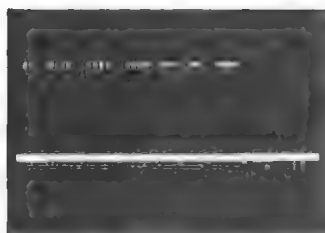
(40) 5mS/Div. 5V p-p



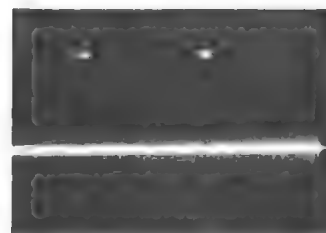
(41) 5mS/Div. 5V p-p



(42) 5mS/Div. 5V p-p



(43) 1mS/Div. 5V p-p



(44) 5mS/Div. 5V p-p

ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS

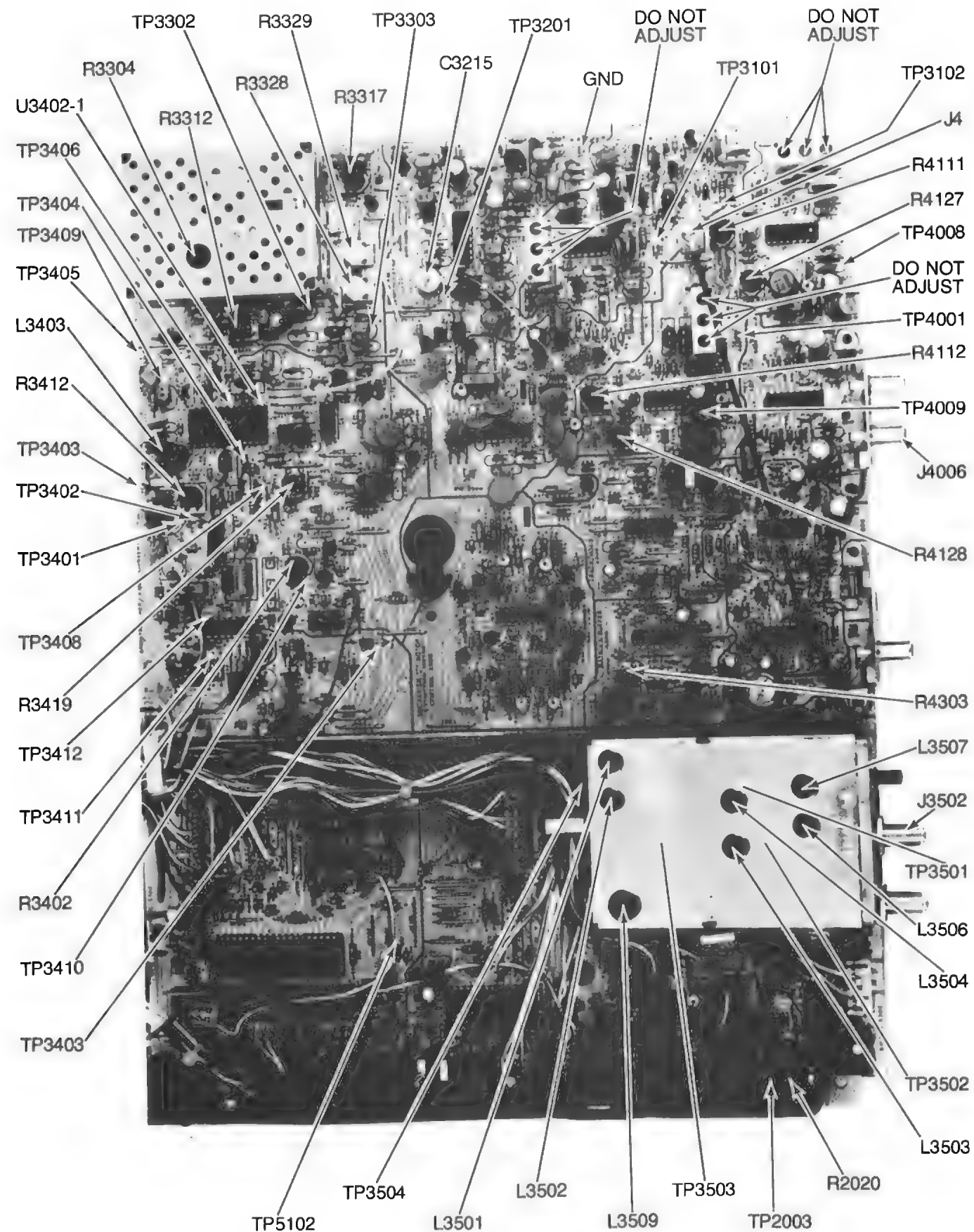
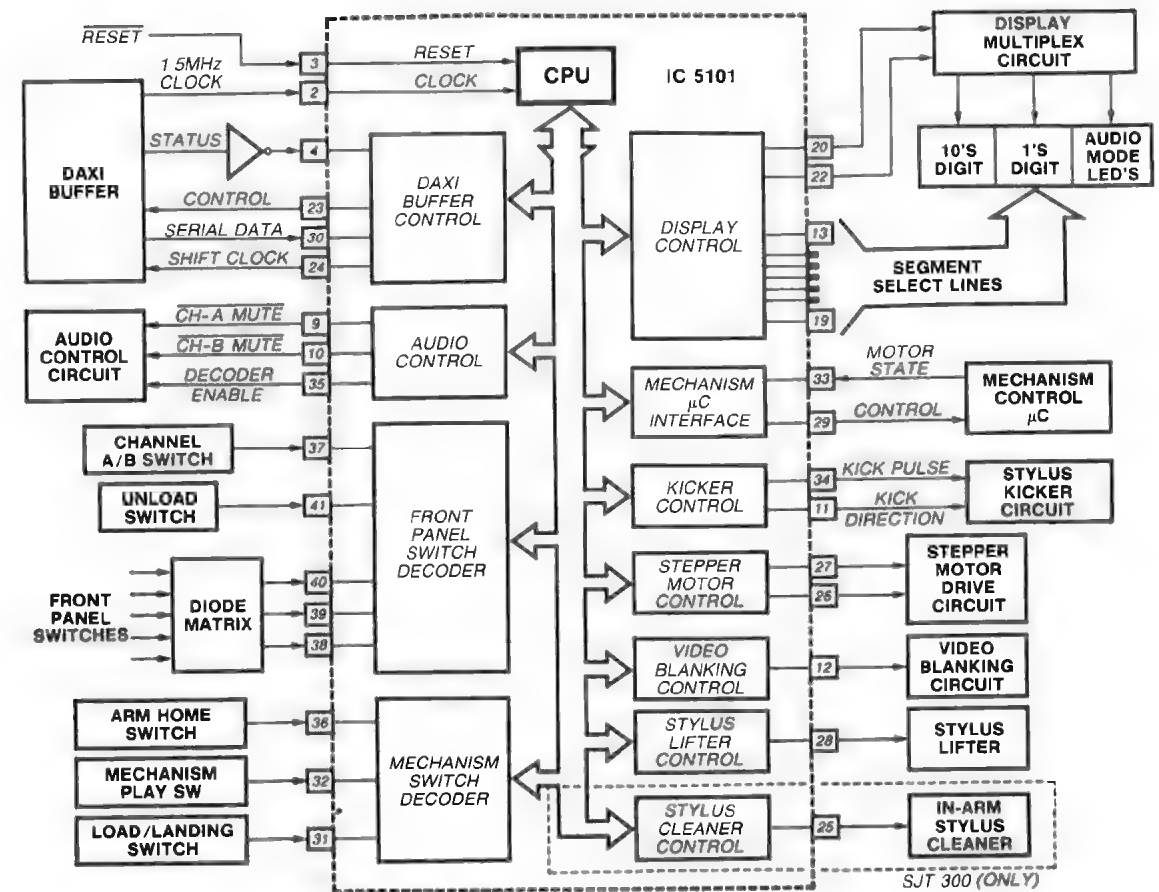
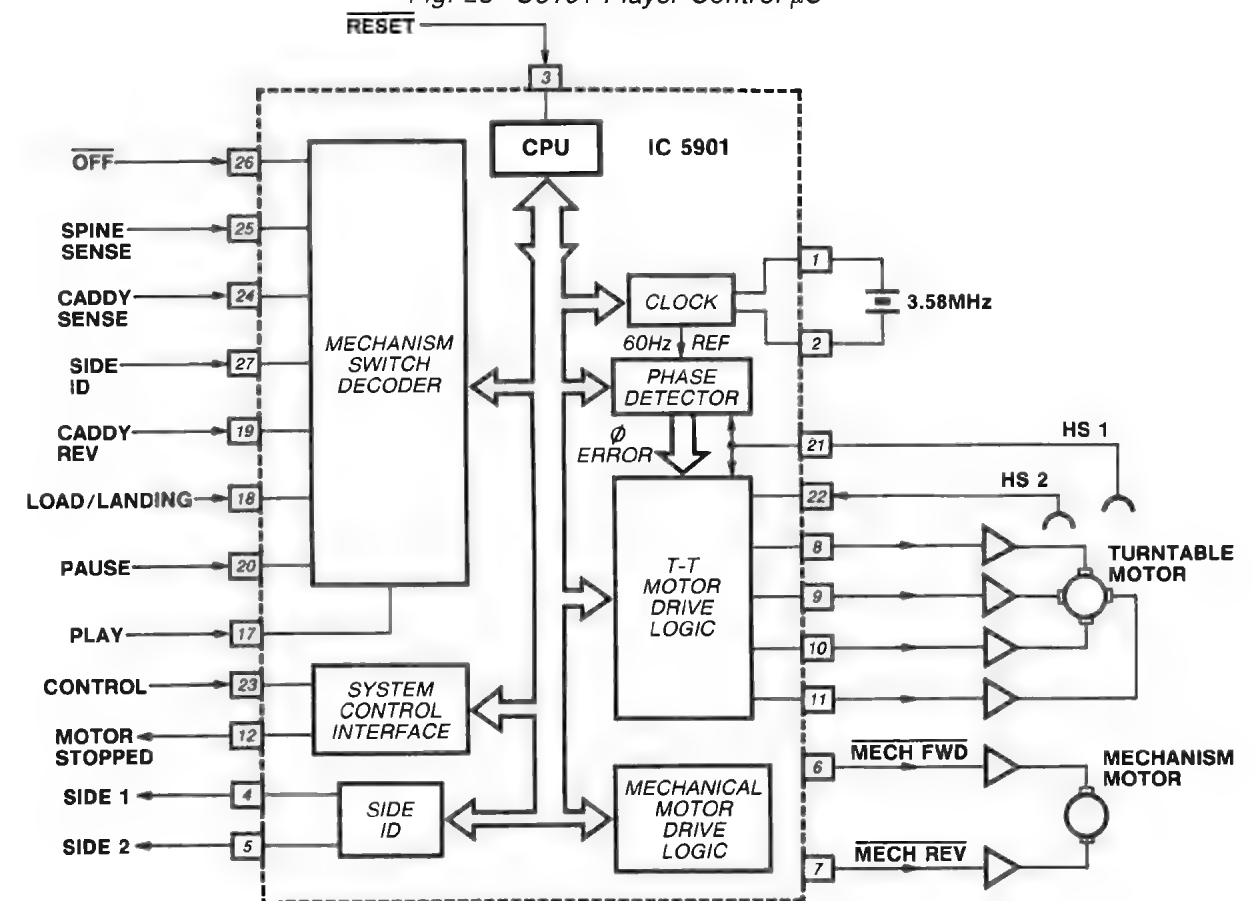


Fig. 27—Adjustment Points

 μ C FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMFig. 28—U5101 Player Control μ CFig. 29—U5901 Mechanism Control μ C

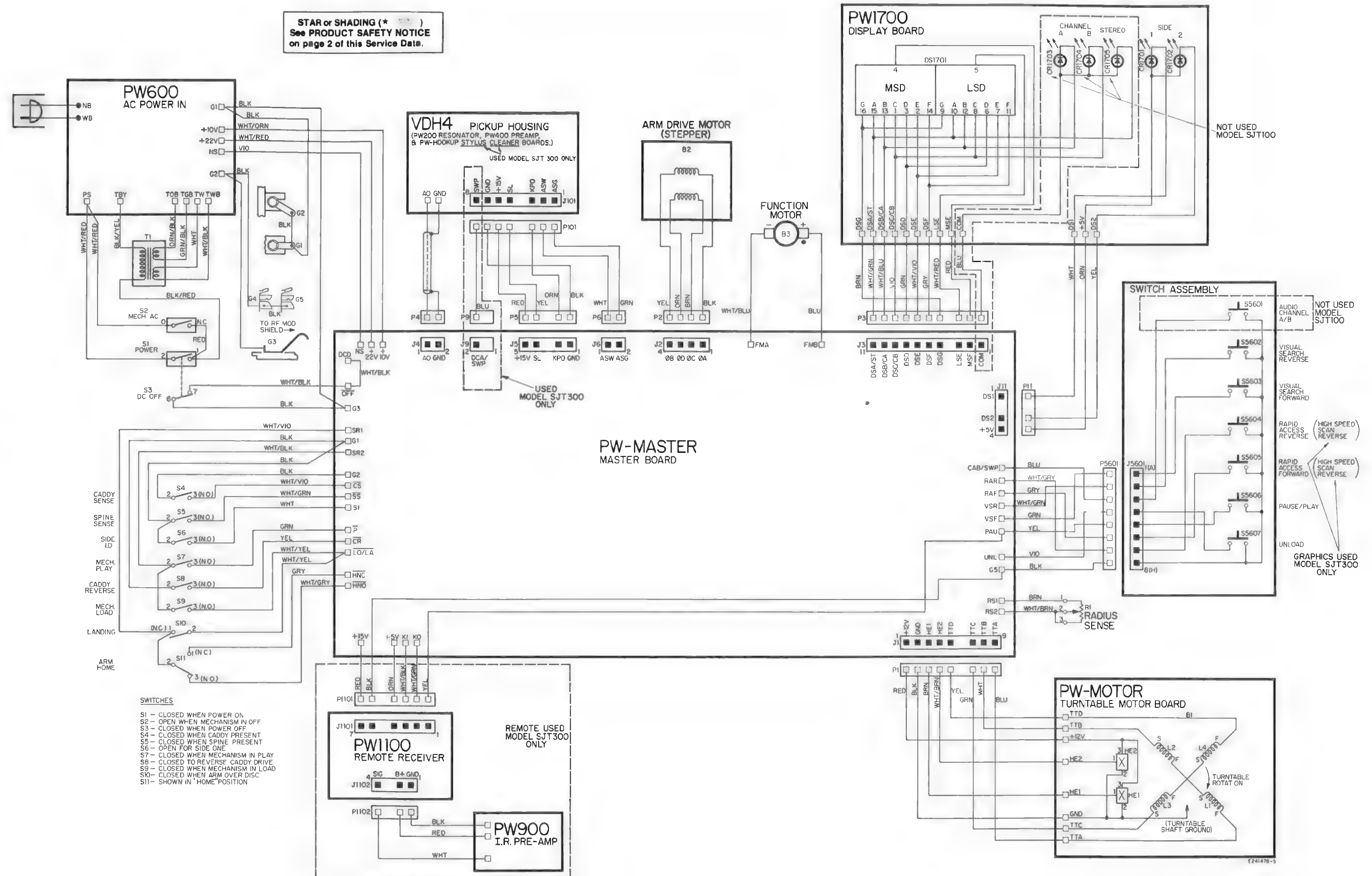


Fig. 30—Interconnect Wiring Diagram SJT 100/200/300

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

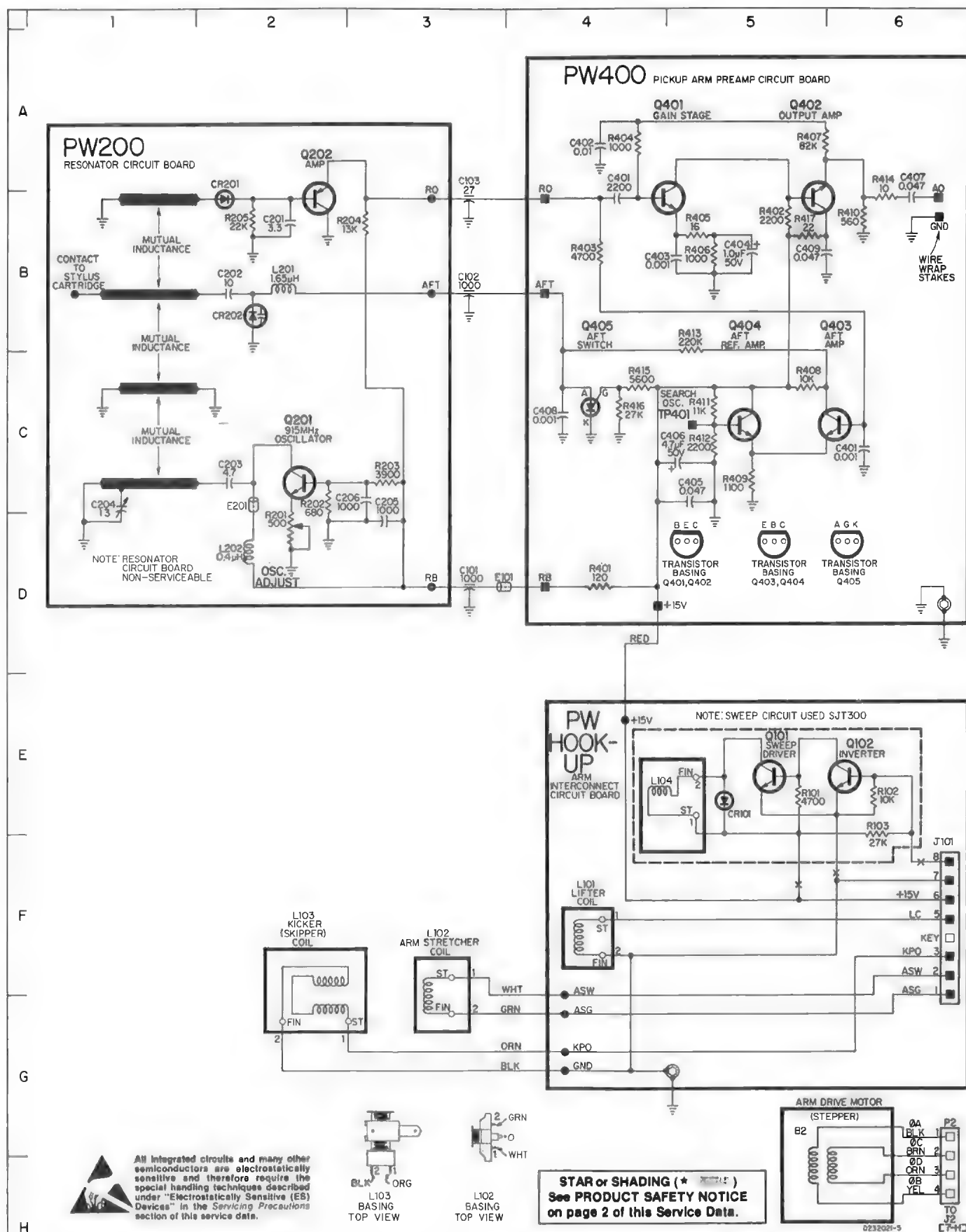
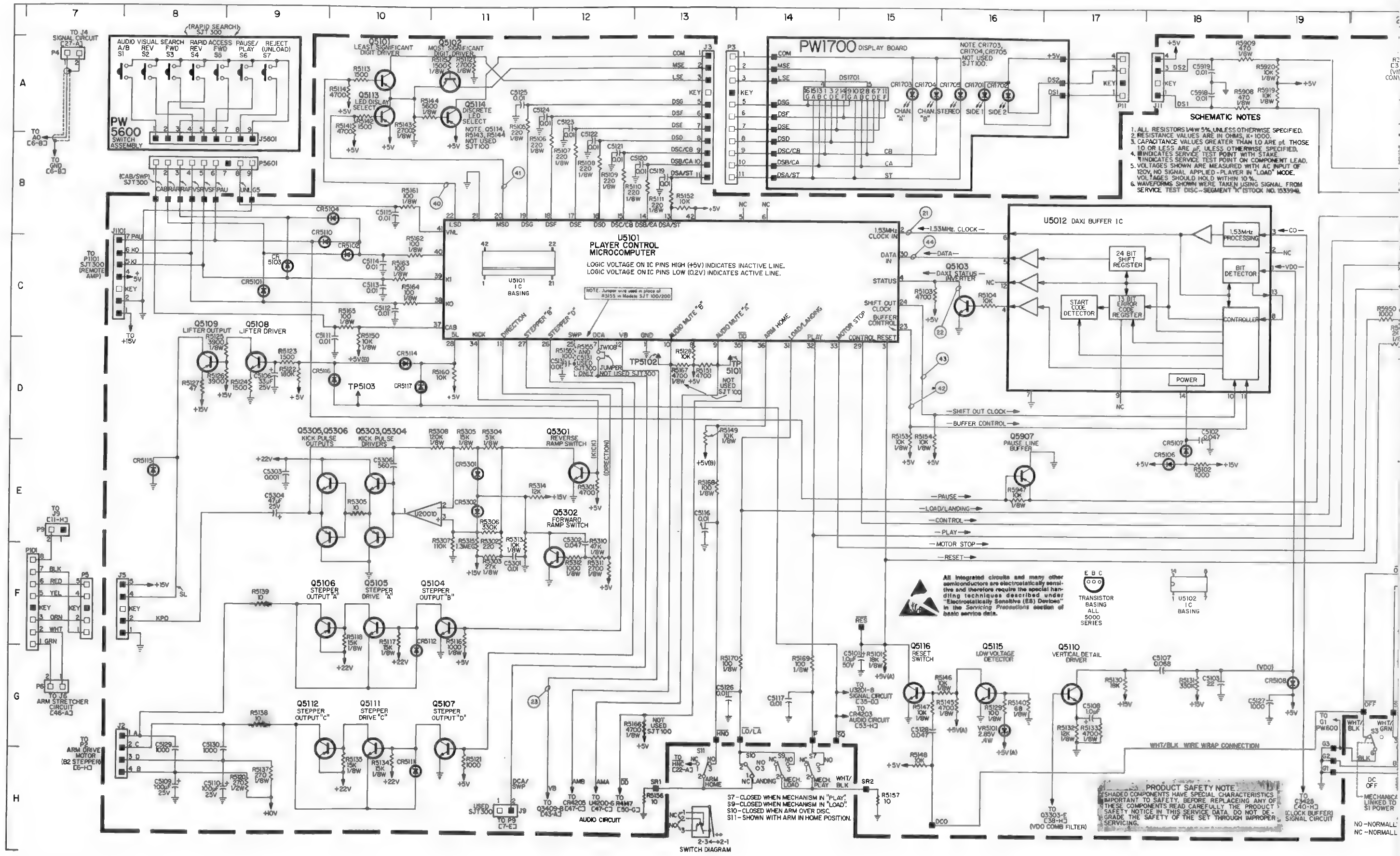


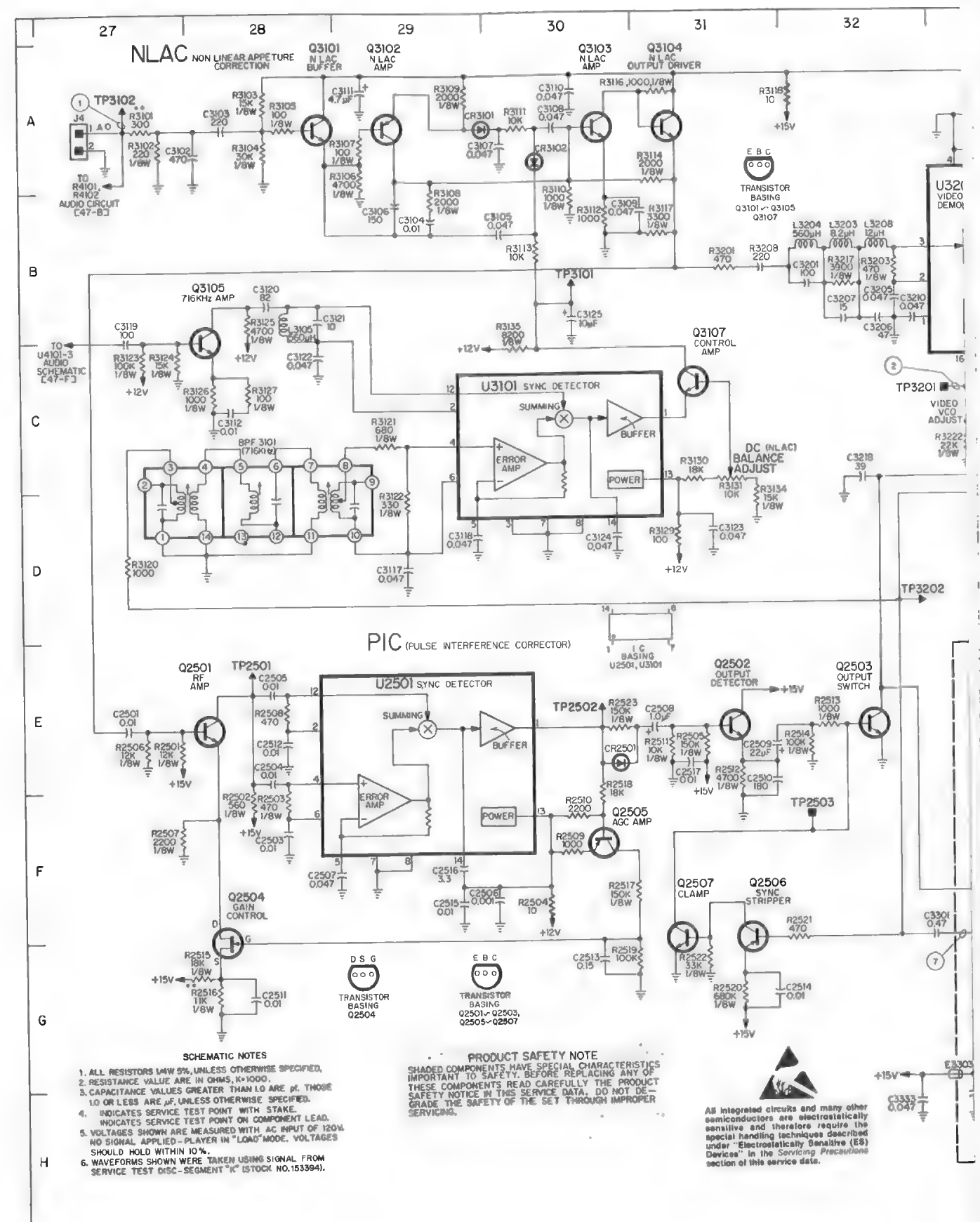
Fig. 31—Pickup Arm Electronics

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

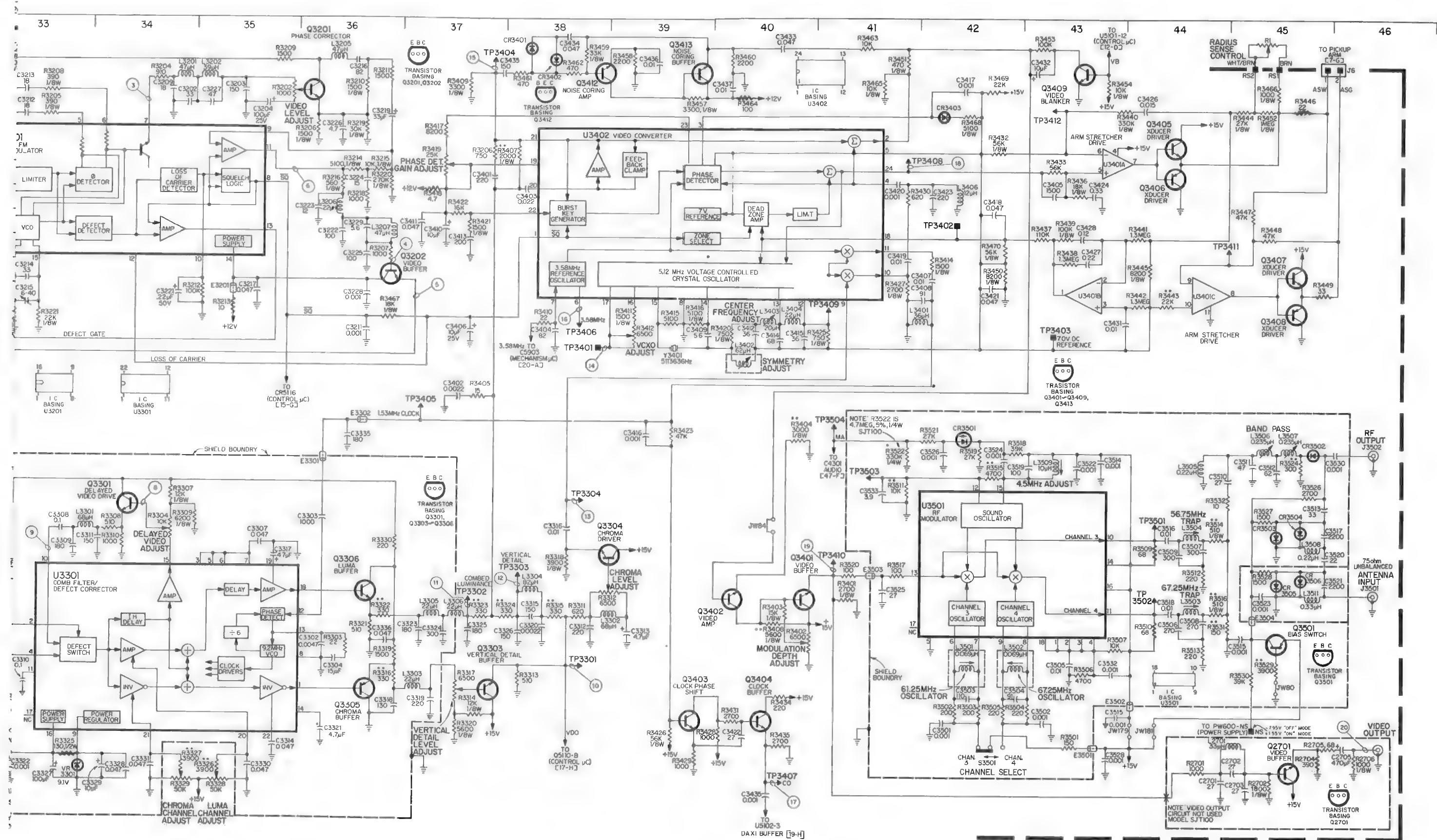
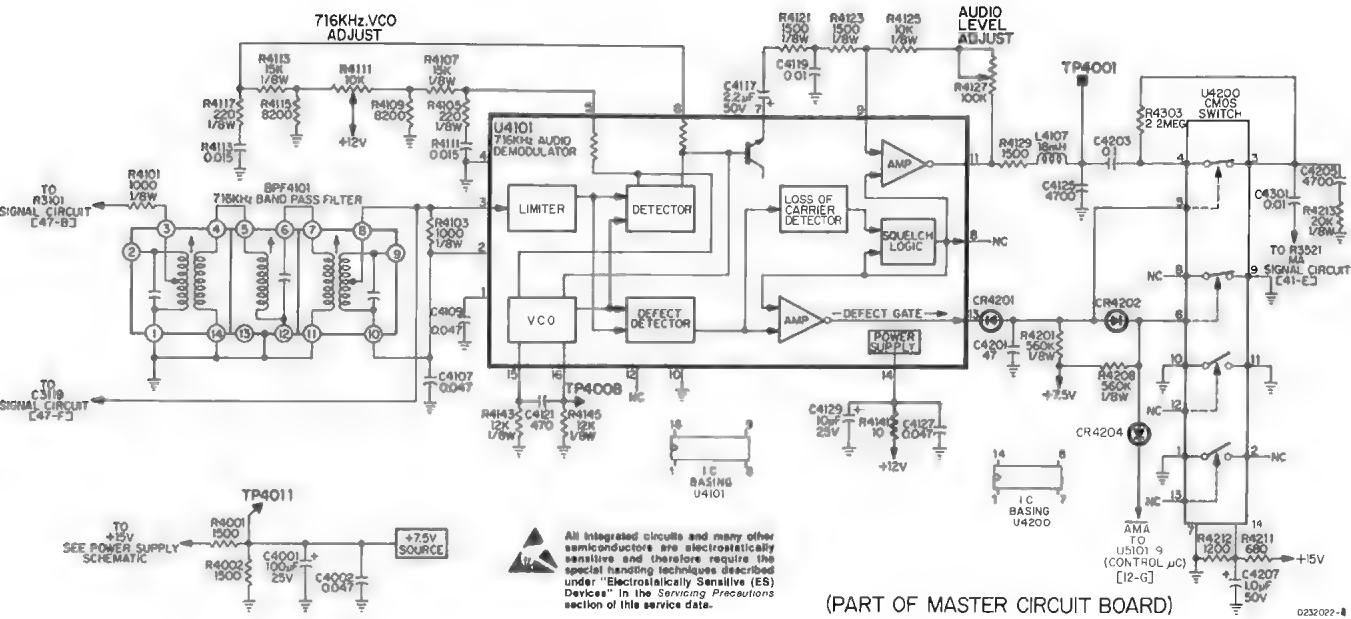


Fig. 33—Signal Processing Electronics

NOTE: Late production instruments do not use 56.75MHz and 67.25MHz traps in R.F. modulator section. L3503, L3504, C3506, C3507, C3508, C3509, R3512, and R3513 deleted. C3516 connects direct to R3514 and C3518 connects direct to R3516.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



(PART OF MASTER CIRCUIT BOARD)

STAR or SHADING (*) (NOT) See PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE on page 2 of this Service Data.

Fig. 34b—Monaural Audio Electronics SJT 100

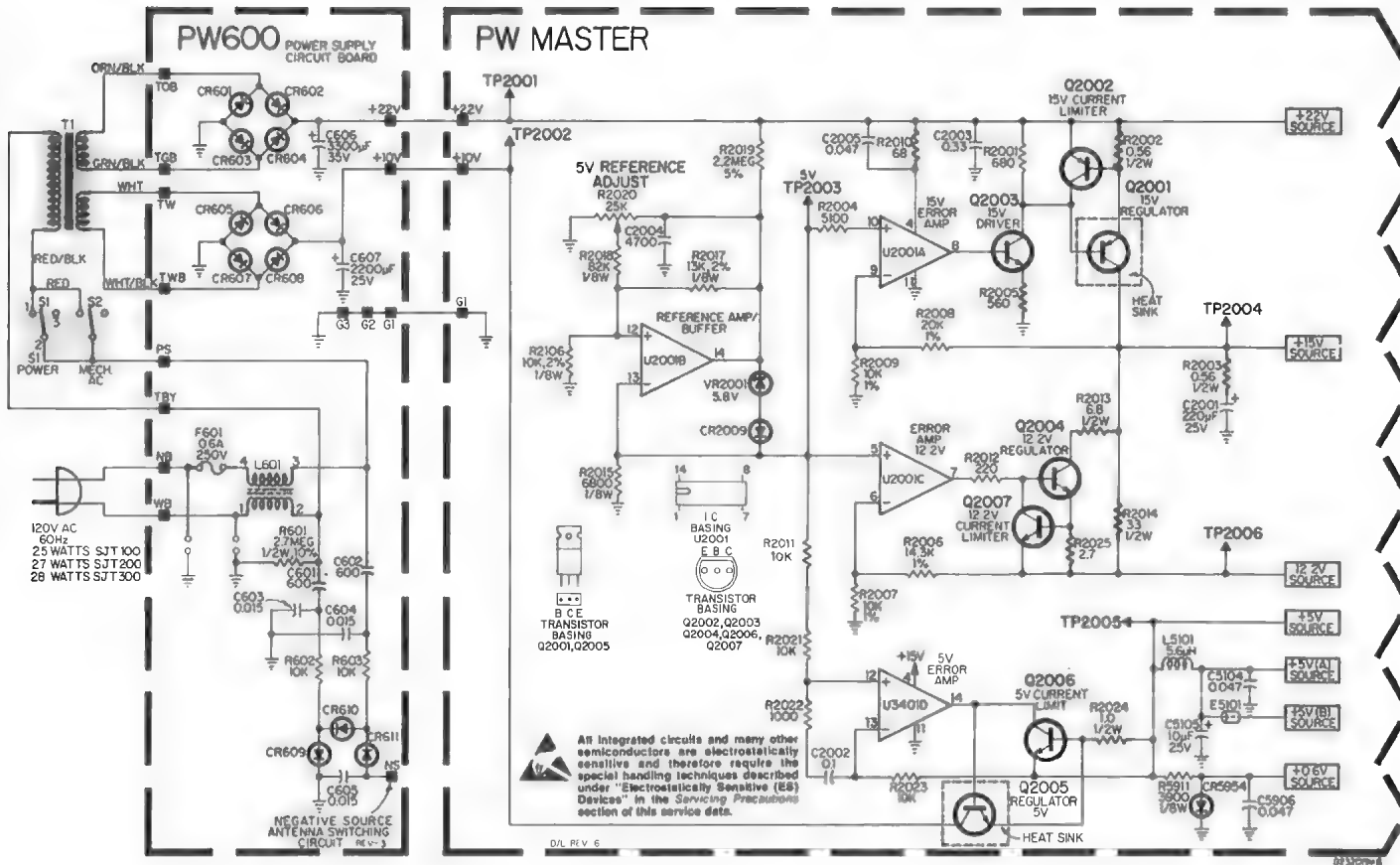


Fig. 35—Power Supply Electronics

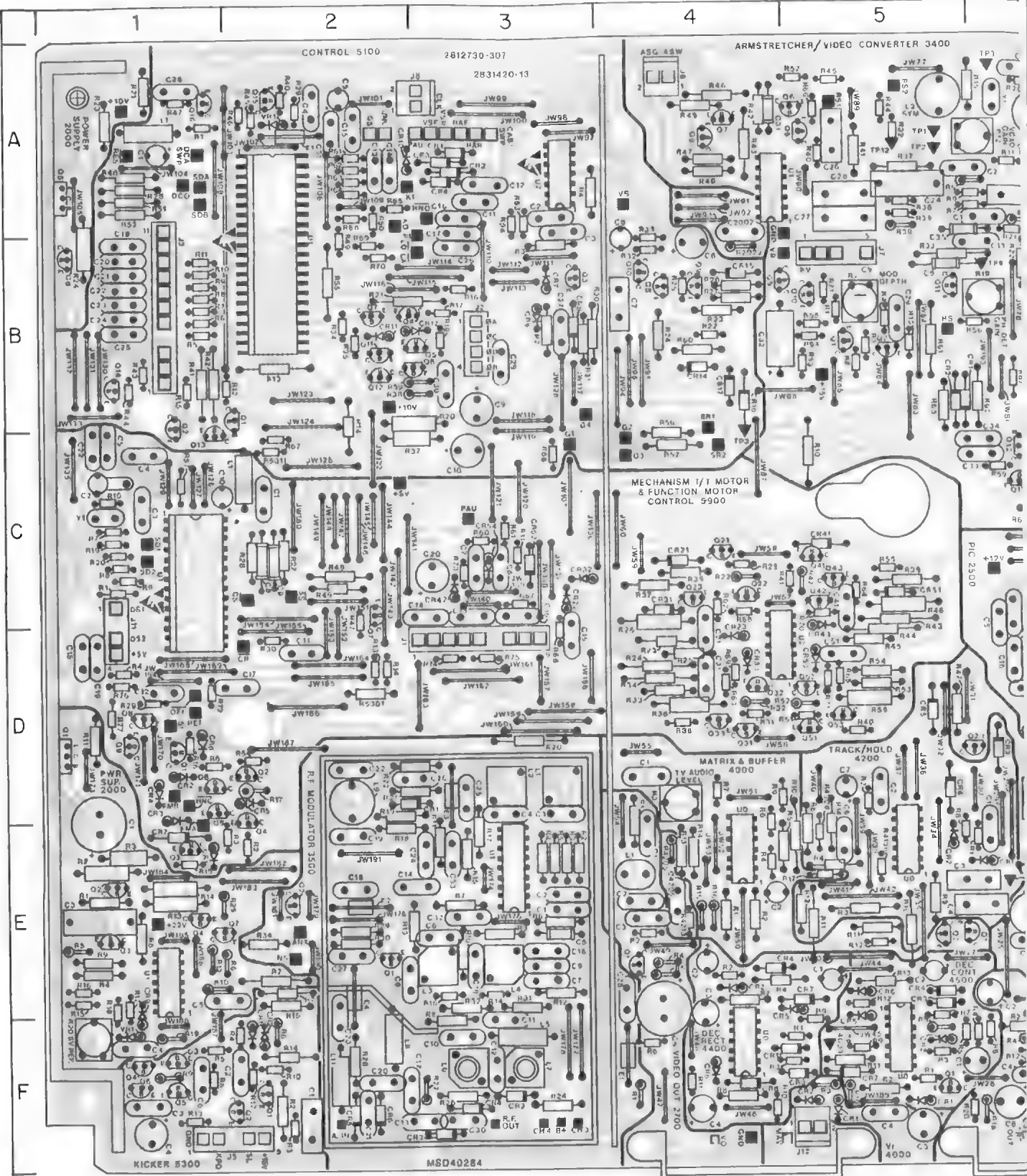
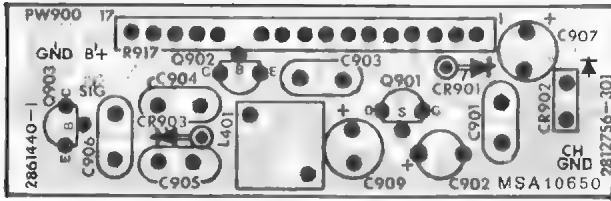


Fig. 36—PW Master Circuit Board Assembly

CIRCUIT BOARDS

BLOCK DIAGRAM



NOTE: Add 900 Series Prefix to Item Numbers

Fig. 41—PW 900 Circuit Board Assembly (SJT 300)

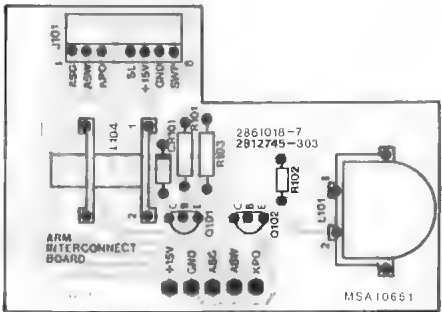
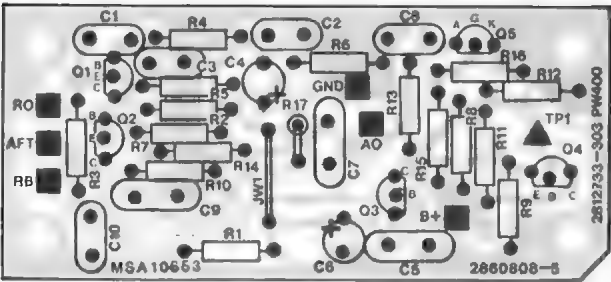
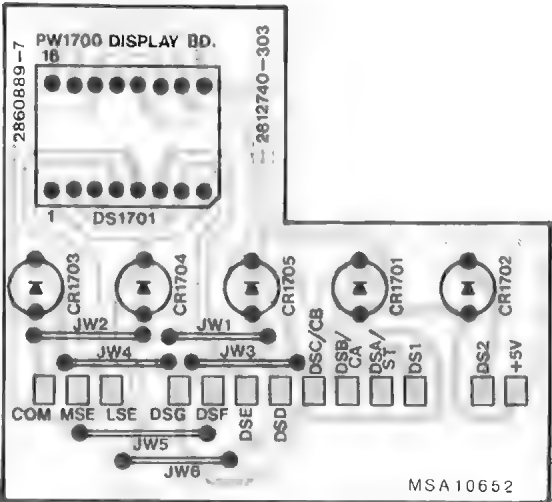


Fig. 42—PW Arm Interconnect Circuit Board Assembly



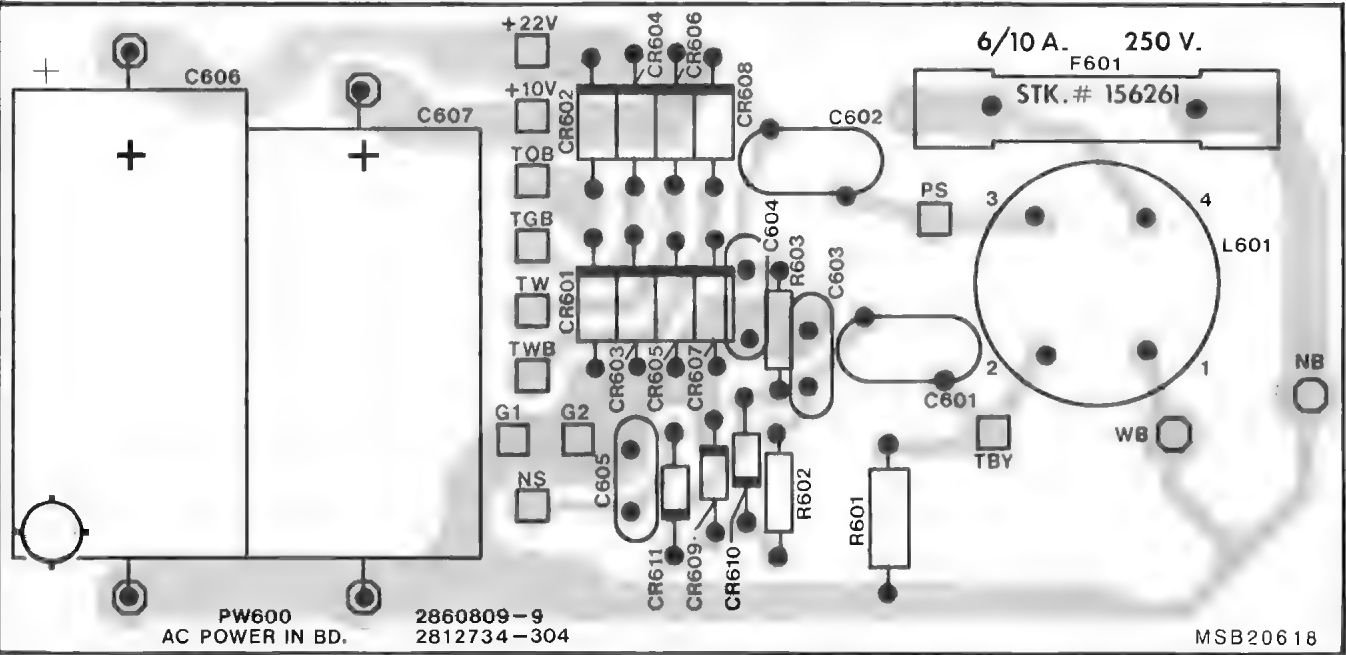
NOTE: Add 400 Series Prefix to Item Numbers

Fig. 43—PW 400 Circuit Board Assembly



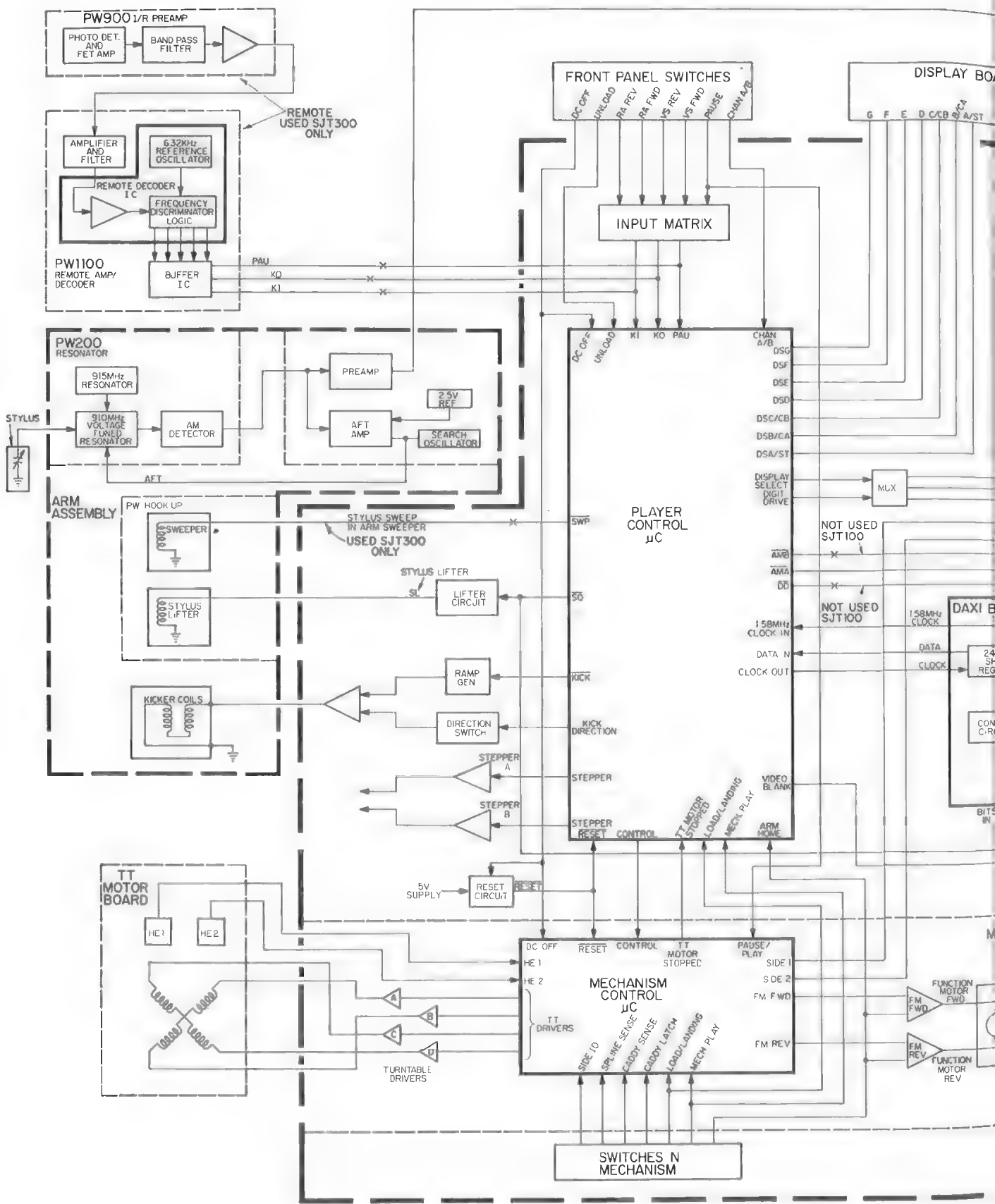
NOTE: Add 1700 Series Prefix to Item Numbers

Fig. 44—PW 1700 Circuit Board Assembly



NOTE: Add 600 Series Prefix to Item Numbers

Fig. 45—PW 600 Circuit Board Assembly



BLOCK DIAGRAM

BLOCK DIAGRAM

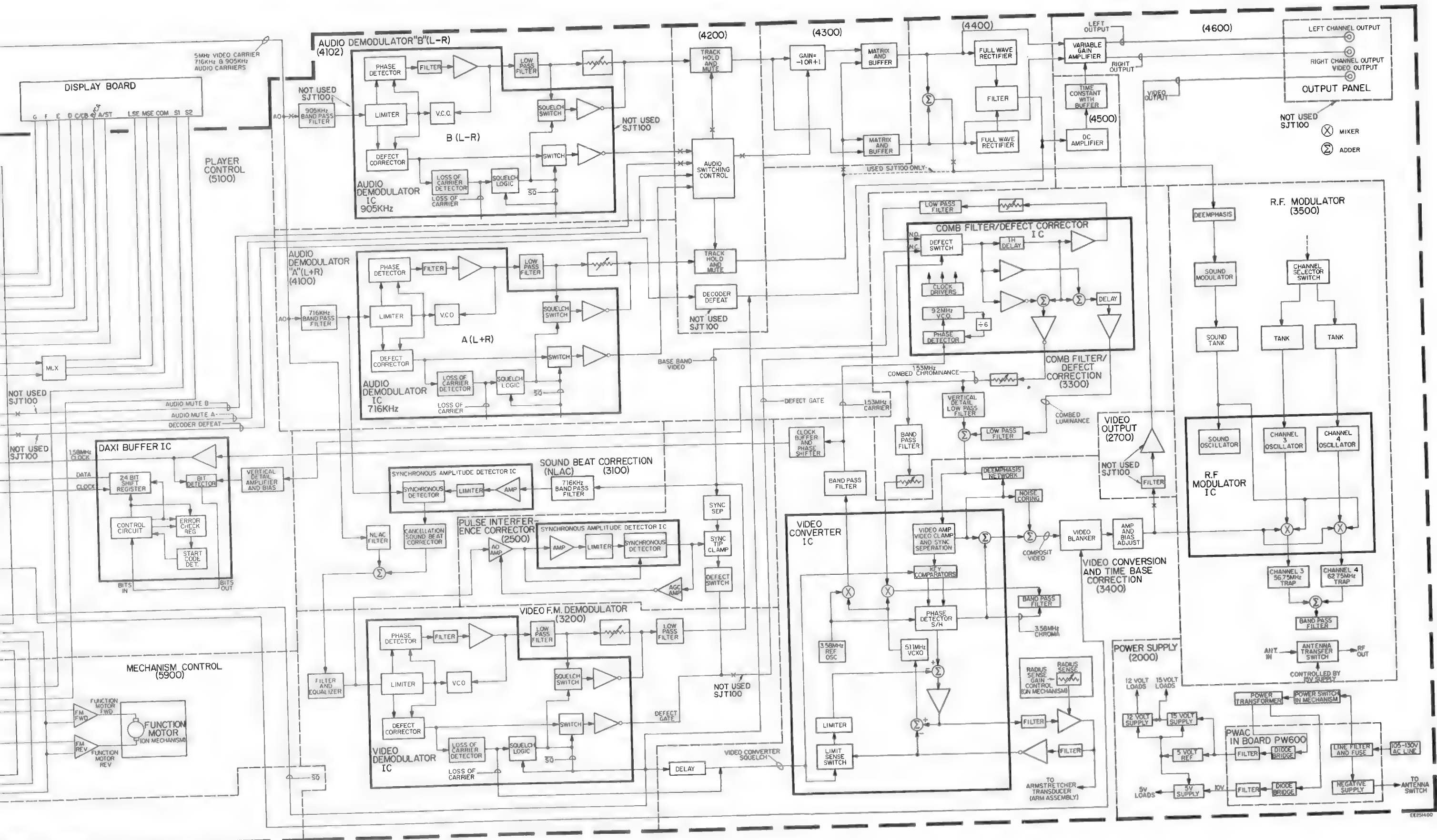
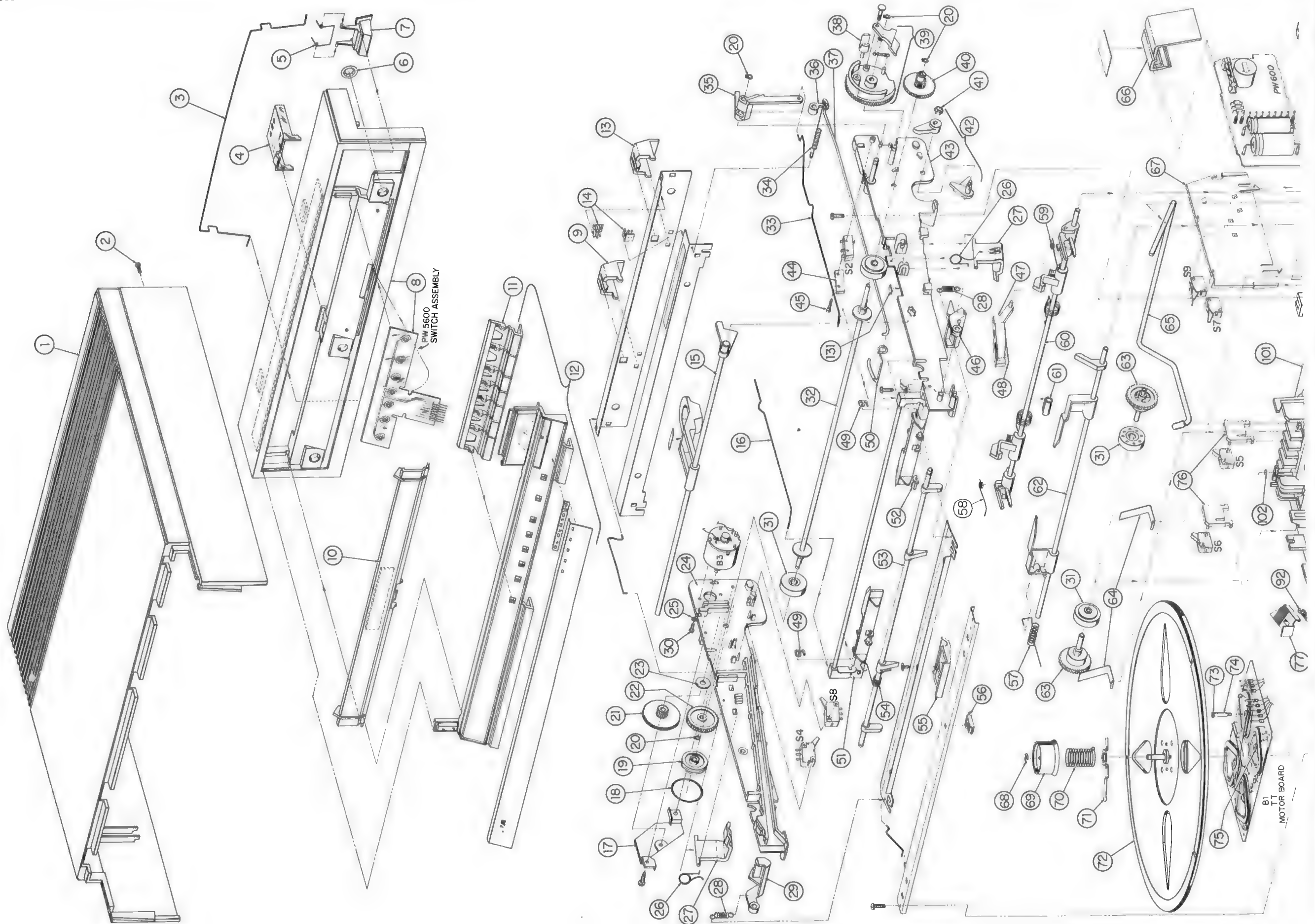
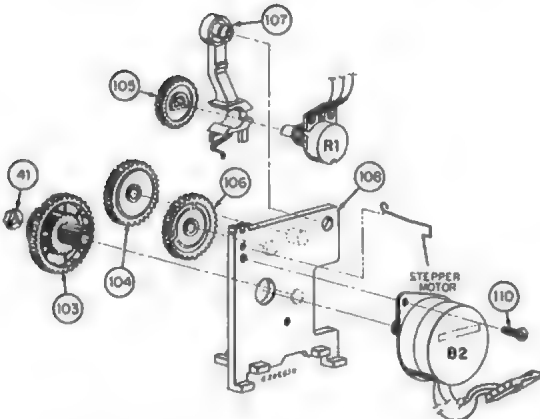
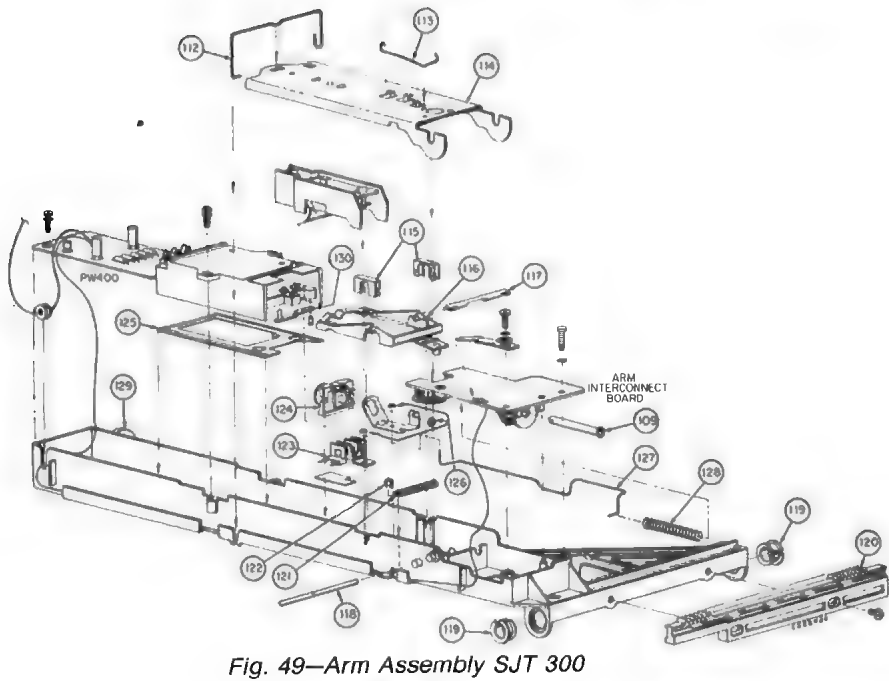
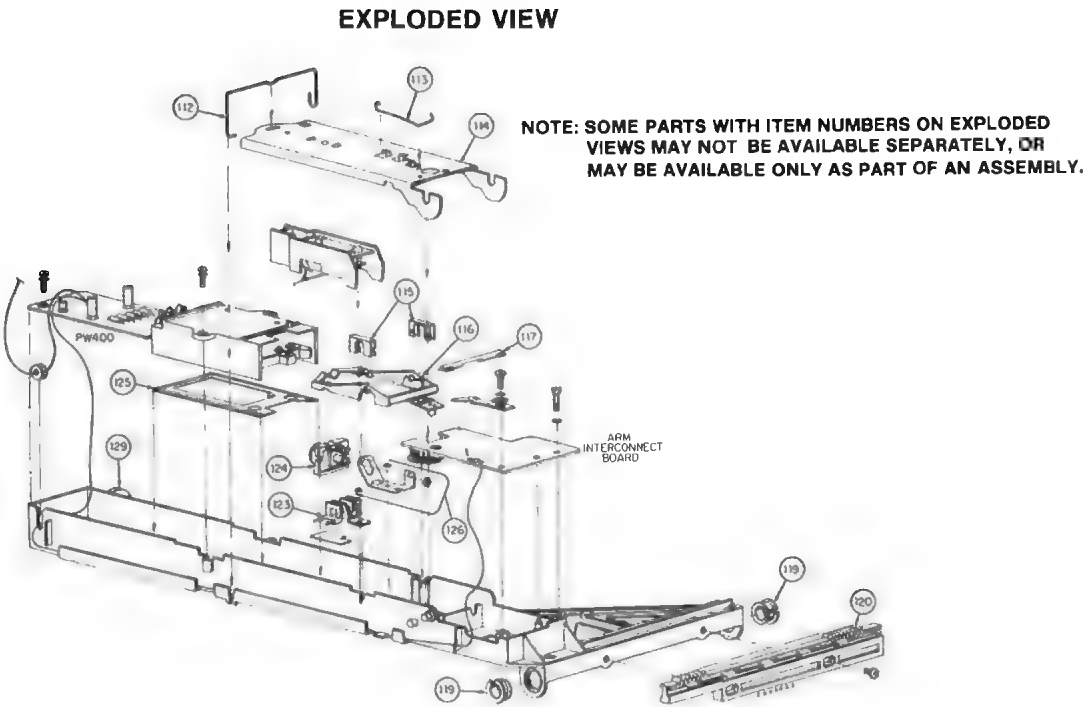
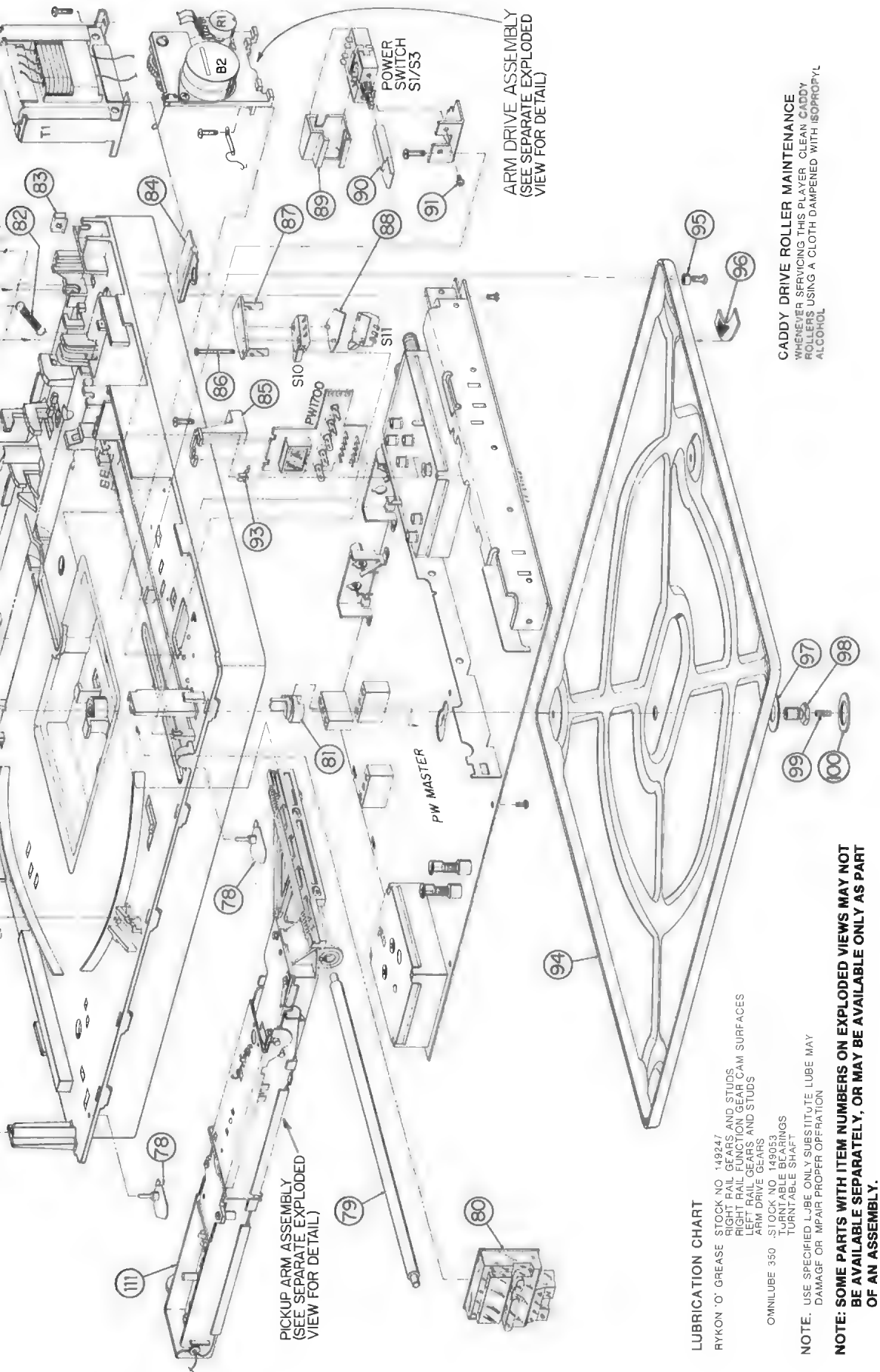


Fig. 46—Functional Block Diagram SJT 100/200/

EXPLODED VIEW



Exploded View
61



REPLACEMENT PARTS

BEFORE REPLACING PARTS, READ THE FOLLOWING:

RCA-Approved Substitute Stock Numbers—Before ordering stock numbers in this parts list, look for an RCA-approved substitute stock number in the current *RCA Distributor & Special Products Price Schedule*. This will minimize your service time and avoid ordering parts you already have in stock.

See your RCA Distributor for Replacement Parts and Accessories.

Warranty Status of Assemblies and Parts—The warranty status of some assemblies and parts are indicated by one of the following Warranty Status Codes:

- Complete assembly not eligible for warranty exchange or replacement.
- † Eligible for warranty exchange for new or rebuilt unit.
- ‡ Complete assembly eligible for warranty replacement with new or rebuilt unit.

All parts listed without a Warranty Status Code symbol are eligible for warranty replacement as discrete components

Warranty replacement of cabinet parts requires prior approval of RCA.

Warranty Status and Specifications of assemblies and parts are subject to change without notice.

PRODUCT SAFETY NOTE—Components marked with a (★) have special characteristics important to safety. Before replacing any of these components, read carefully the **PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE** in the Basic Service Data. Do not degrade the safety of the set through improper servicing. Although assemblies as a whole may not be marked with a (★), replacement of RCA assemblies with other assemblies not RCA approved may result in a safety hazard.

Canada Stock Numbers:
Add prefix 62 to all stock numbers.

- **Basic Service Data**—Chassis and tuning systems and most related parts and assemblies that do not differ from one model or model group to another.
 - **Service Data Supplements**—Cabinet, auxiliary, and other parts and assemblies that differ from one model group to another
 - **Service Data Addendum**—Any parts additions, deletions, or other changes made after initial production
- Do not replace or order parts without first consulting any Addendum(s) that may have been issued since publication of this service data.**

.....AVOID REPLACEMENT PART ERRORS.....

File supplements and addendums immediately upon receipt, and consult the parts lists in them before ordering parts.

NOTE: For complete coverage of all parts and assemblies used in instruments equipped with the chassis series to which this service data relates, consult the following publications

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------	-------------	-------------

SJT100/200/300

ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLIES & COMPONENTS

157928	2812587-501	● CIRCUIT, AC INPUT PW600
157925	2816408-501	● CIRCUIT, ARM INTERCONNECT SJT100
157926	2816408-502	● CIRCUIT, ARM INTERCONNECT SJT200/300
158005	2816404-501	● CIRCUIT, DISPLAY SJ200/300
157989	2816404-502	● CIRCUIT, DISPLAY SJT100
157924	2812585-501	● CIRCUIT, PICKUP PREAMP PW400
155877	2812595-501	‡ CIRCUIT, RESONATOR SJT100/200
155878	2812595-502	‡ CIRCUIT, RESONATOR SJT300

ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

B1	156528	2816407-504	‡ MOTOR TURNTABLE DRIVE (CIRCUIT BOARD COMPLETE)
B2	154243	2872666-021	MOTOR ARM DRIVE
B3	155879	2816456-504	MOTOR FUNCTION DRIVE
BPF3101	157184	2861041-001	FILTER BAND-PASS
BPF4101	157184	2861041-001	FILTER BAND-PASS
BPF4102	157183	2861041-002	FILTER BAND-PASS SJT200/300
C1	145896	1491415-50R	CAPCD 4700PF M 50V
C401	143881	2841254-41M	CAPCD 2200PF M Z5P 50V
C402	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5T 50V
C403	148057	2841253-92M	CAPCD 1000PF K Z5P 50V
C404	141868	2841273-163	CAP LYTC 1UF M 85C 50V
C405	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C406	146365	2841273-552	CAP LYTC 4.7UF N 35V
C407	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C408	148057	2841253-92M	CAPCD 1000PF K Z5P 50V
C409	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C410	148057	2841253-92M	CAPCD 1000PF K Z5P 50V
C601	157931	2870697-110	★ CAPCD 600PF M Z5T 1400V
C602	157931	2870697-110	★ CAPCD 600PF M Z5T 1400V
C603	157930	2841255-61N	CAPCD .015UF M Z5T 50V
C604	157930	2841255-61N	CAPCD .015UF M Z5T 50V
C605	157930	2841255-61N	CAPCD .015UF M Z5T 50V
C606	153654	1490303-451	CAP LYTC 3300UF R 35V
C607	149152	1490303-341	CAP LYTC 2200UF R 25V
C2001	146216	2840363-342	CAP LYTC 220UF 25V
C2002	112969	1490939-703	CAPCD .1UF Z Y5T 50V
C2003	153176	2871335-016	CAP POLY .33UF M 100V
C2004	143967	2841254-81M	CAPCD 4700PF M Z5P 50V
C2005	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C2501	147036	2840395-30N	CAPCT .010UF M Z5R 50V
C2503	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2504	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2505	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2506	143879	2841253-91M	CAPCD 1000PF M Z5P 50V
C2507	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
C2508	141868	2841273-163	CAP LYTC 1UF M 85C 50V
C2509	149205	2841274-353	CAP LYTC 22UF M 35V
C2510	146418	2841252-93A	CAPCD 180PF J NPO 50V
C2511	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2512	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2513	149189	993286-153	CAP POLY .15UF J 100V
C2514	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2515	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2516	148407	2841250-67A	CAPCD 33PF D NPO 50V
C2517	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C2701	143866	2841251-83A	CAPCD 27PF J NPO 50V
C2702	143866	2841251-83A	CAPCD 27PF J NPO 50V
C2703	143866	2841251-83A	CAPCD 27PF J NPO 50V
C2705	143752	2840363-531	CAP LYTC 470UF R 16V SJT200/300
C3102	153576	2841253-53H	CAPCD 470PF J N750 50V
C3103	135452	2841253-13H	CAPCD 220PF J N750 50V
C3104	149164	2872860-113	CAP POLY .01UF K 50V
C3105	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3106	143874	2841252-83H	CAPCD 150PF J N750 50V
C3107	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3108	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3109	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3110	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3111	146210	2841273-553	CAP LYTC 4.7UF M 85C 50V
C3112	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C3117	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3118	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3119	143871	2841252-63H	CAPCD 100PF J N750 50V
C3120	145434	2841252-53H	CAPCD 82PF J N750 50V
C3121	143864	2841251-33A	CAPCD 10PF J NPO 50V
C3122	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3123	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3124	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3125	146256	2841274-143	CAP LYTC 10UF M 25V
C3201	143871	2841252-63H	CAPCD 100PF J N750 50V
C3202	146833	2841251-93H	CAPCD 33PF J N750 50V
C3203	143874	2841252-83H	CAPCD 150PF J N750 50V
C3204	149203	2841275-143	CAP LYTC 100UF M 85C 25V
C3205	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3206	143867	2841252-23A	CAPCD 47PF J NPO 50V
C3207	146768	2841251-53A	CAPCD 15PF J NPO 50V
C3208	135452	2841253-13H	CAPCD 220PF J N750 50V
C3209	146249	2841251-63A	CAPCD 18PF J NPO 50V
C3210	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3211	143879	2841253-91M	CAPCD 1000PF M Z5P 50V
C3212	146249	2841251-63A	CAPCD 18PF J NPO 50V
C3213	146249	2841251-63A	CAPCD 18PF J NPO 50V
C3214	146833	2841251-93H	CAPCD 33PF J N750 50V
C3215	149196	2871417-001	CAP TRIM 40PF 250V
C3216	145434	2841252-53H	CAPCD 82PF J N750 50V
C3217	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3218	149151	2841252-13A	CAPCD 39PF J NPO 50V
C3219	149204	2841274-442	CAP LYTC 33UF N 85C 25V
C3221	157206	2841287-563	CAP LYTC .22UF M 50V
C3222	143871	2841252-63H	CAPCD 100PF J N750 50V
C3223	103245	2841251-43A	CAPCD 12PF J NPO 50V
C3224	146768	2841251-53A	CAPCD 15PF J NPO 50V
C3225	143871	2841252-63H	CAPCD 100PF J N750 50V

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Replacement Parts Continued (See Product Safety Note on first page of this parts list)

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
C3226	157205	2841250-82A	CAPCD 4.7PF K NPO 50V
C3227	143867	2841252-23A	CAPCD 47PF J NPO 50V
C3228	143879	2841253-91M	CAPCD 1000PF M Z5P 50V
C3229	157204	2841250-92A	CAPCD 5.6PF K NPO 50V
C3301	154336	2871335-083	CAP POLY .47UF K 100V
C3302	143967	2841254-81M	CAPCD 4700PF M Z5P 50V
C3303	148057	2840393-92M	CAPCT 1000PF K Z5P 50V
C3304	149161	2841274-243	CAP LYTC 15UF M 85C 25V
C3307	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3308	153925	2872860-125	CAP POLY 0.1UF K 50V
C3309	146418	2841252-93A	CAPCD 180PF J NPO 50V
C3310	112969	1490939-703	CAPCD .1UF Z Y5T 50V
C3311	143874	2841252-83H	CAPCD 150PF J N750 50V
C3312	135452	2841253-13H	CAPCD 220PF J N750 50V
C3313	146210	2841273-553	CAP LYTC 4.7UF M 85C 50V
C3314	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3315	143874	2841252-83H	CAPCD 150PF J N750 50V
C3316	147036	2840395-30N	CAPCT .010UF M Z5R 50V
C3317	146210	2841273-553	CAP LYTC 4.7UF M 85C 50V
C3318	147635	2841262-005	CAPCD 130PF J NPO 50V
C3319	135452	2841253-13H	CAPCD 220PF J N750 50V
C3320	157211	2872860-205	CAP POLY .0022UF J 50V
C3321	146210	2841273-553	CAP LYTC 4.7UF M 85C 50V
C3322	148057	2840393-92M	CAPCT 1000PF K Z5P 50V
C3323	146418	2841252-93A	CAPCD 180PF J NPO 50V
C3324	149147	2841262-006	CAPCD 300PF J N750 50V
C3325	146418	2841252-93A	CAPCD 180PF J NPO 50V
C3326	143874	2841252-83H	CAPCD 150PF J N750 50V
C3327	149203	2841275-143	CAP LYTC 100UF M 85C 25V
C3328	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3329	146256	2841274-143	CAP LYTC 10UF M 25V
C3330	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3331	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3333	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3335	146418	2841252-93A	CAPCD 180PF J NPO 50V
C3336	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3401	135452	2841253-13H	CAPCD 220PF J N750 50V
C3402	145741	2841254-41N	CAPCD 2200PF M Z5T 50V
C3403	149163	2872860-017	CAP POLY .022UF M 50V
C3404	145434	2841252-53H	CAPCD 82PF J N750 50V
C3405	157215	2840394-22N	CAPCT 1500PF K Z5R 50V
C3406	142329	1490301-141	CAP LYTC 10UF R 25V
C3407	147036	2840395-30N	CAPCT .010UF M Z5R 50V
C3408	146254	2841262-004	CAPCD 91PF J NPO 50V
C3409	157204	2841250-92A	CAPCD 5.6PF NPO K 50V
C3410	142329	1490301-141	CAP LYTC 10UF R 25V
C3411	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3412	157203	2841262-016	CAPCD 36PF J NPO 50V
C3413	149146	2841262-008	CAPCD 200PF J NPO 50V
C3414	145676	2841252-43A	CAPCD 68PF J NPO 50V
C3415	157203	2841262-016	CAPCD 36PF J NPO 50V
C3416	143879	2841253-91M	CAPCD 1000PF M Z5P 50V
C3417	157210	2872860-101	CAP POLY .001UF K 50V
C3418	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3419	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C3420	143879	2841253-91M	CAPCD 1000PF M Z5P 50V
C3421	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3422	143866	2841251-83A	CAPCD 27PF J NPO 50V
C3423	135452	2841253-13H	CAPCD 220PF J N750 50V
C3424	157216	2871335-161	CAP POLY .33UF J 100V
C3425	148057	2840393-92M	CAPCT 1000PF K Z5P 50V
C3426	149188	2871335-129	CAP POLY .015UF J 100V
C3427	157209	2871335-157	CAP POLY .22UF J 100V
C3428	157208	2871335-151	CAP POLY .12UF J 100V
C3431	147036	2840395-30N	CAPCT .010UF M Z5R 50V
C3432	142329	1490301-141	CAP LYTC 10UF R 25V
C3433	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3434	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3435	148523	2840392-83J	CAPCT 150PF J NPO 50V
C3436	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C3437	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V
C3501	143879	2841253-91M	CAPCD 1000PF M Z5P 50V
C3502	143879	2841253-91M	CAPCD 1000PF M Z5P 50V
C3503	143885	2841262-010	CAPCD 110PF J NPO 50V
C3504	146254	2841262-004	CAPCD 91PF J NPO 50V
C3505	147036	2840395-30N	CAPCT .010UF M Z5R 50V
C3506	157201	2841253-23A	CAPCD 270PF J NPO 50V
C3507	157202	2841262-020	CAPCD 300PF J NPO 50V
C3508	157201	2841253-23A	CAPCD 270PF J NPO 50V
C3509	157202	2841262-020	CAPCD 300PF J NPO 50V
C3510	143866	2841251-83A	CAPCD 27PF J NPO 50V
C3511	143867	2841252-23A	CAPCD 47PF J NPO 50V
C3512	157200	2841262-019	CAPCD 62PF J NPO

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Replacement Parts Continued (See Product Safety Note on first page of this parts list)

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
L901	148068	1445867-006	COIL 55MH	Q1001	142686	1417346-001	TRANSISTOR CRK34D
Q901	148070	1417411-001	TRANSISTOR	Q1002	148061	1417333-002	TRANSISTOR CRK34C
Q902	145410	1417330-011	TRANSISTOR	Q1002	142686	1417346-001	TRANSISTOR CRK34D
Q903	148061	1417333-002	TRANSISTOR	Q1003	145395	1417318-007	TRANSISTOR CRK34D
R919	155086	1468990-001	RES NETWORK	Q1003	153343	1417318-008	R TRANSISTOR CRK34C
	133319	938316-013	GROMMET	T1001	153344	2860715-001	TRANSFORMER
REMOTE AMPLIFIER					155119	1497019-001	BATTERY, 1.5V AA
PW1100	158004	2816405501	● CIRCUIT REMOTE AMP		155118	1497000-001	BUTTON, DUAL
C1101	146256	2841274-143	CAP LYTC 10UF M 25V		153339	2843202-501	BUTTON, SINGLE
C1102	145316	2841252-33H	CAPCD 56PF J N750 50V		158038	2831260-011	CASE, BOTTOM W/LENS
C1103	139444	2871335-075	CAP POLY .1UF K 100V		158012	2831260-012	CASE, TOP CRK34C
C1104	149161	2841274-242	CAP LYTC 15UF N 25V		158017	2842241-512	CASE, TOP CRK34D
C1105	155097	2871335-001	CAP POLY 1000PF M 100V		153346	1497017-001	CIRCUIT, SWITCH CONTACT
C1106	155097	2871335-001	CAP POLY 1000PF M 100V		153347	1497018-001	CONTACT, DUAL BATTERY
C1107	143882	2841255-30M	CAPCD .01UF Z Z5P 50V		153340	2831268-001	CONTACT, SINGLE BATTERY
C1108	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V		157177	2831268-022	DOOR, BATTERY CRK33C
C1109	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V		153348	2843210-001	DOOR, BATTERY CRK33D
CR1101	119597	1471872-006	DIODE		129796	1444961-001	PAD, ANTI SKID
CR1103	119597	1471872-006	DIODE				SPRING, BATTERY CONTACT
P1102	158021	2861623-004	CONNECTOR 4 PIN	STYLUS CARTRIDGE			
Q1101	148061	1417333-002	TRANSISTOR	154216	2816412-501		CARTRIDGE, VIDEO PICKUP
R1101	829110	993113-201	★ RES MFFP 1/4W 5% 100R	TOOLS & LUBES			
U1101	154488	1421785-001	IC	149073	2812522-503	● CADDY, LESS DISC	
U1102	154487	1421784-001	IC	153394		DISC, STEREO ALIGNMENT	
Y1101	154489	1422271-003	CRYSTAL, 632KHZ	156529		GAUGE, TURNTABLE HEIGHT	
REMOTE TRANSMITTER				149053	2811825-002	LUBRICANT, OIL	
CRK34C,D				149247	2811870-001	LUBRICANT, RYKON	
	157164	1457636-503	‡ TRANSMITTER, REMOTE CRK34C	151303		● TOOL, HEX 2.5MM	
	157233	1457636-504	‡ TRANSMITTER, REMOTE CRK34D	INCLUDED ACCESSORIES			
			LATE VERSION	AH011	2871056-001	ADAPTER, 75 OHM COAX TO 300 OHM	
C1001	155457	2813595-007	CAPCM 560PF J NPO 100V			TWIN LEAD OUTPUT	
C1002	143882	1491409-32M	CAPCD .01UF K Z5P 50V	AH018	2871464-001	ADAPTER, 75 to 300 OHM w/90 DEGREE	
C1003	145896	1491409-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V		2816991-001	PUSH-ON COAX CONNECTOR	
CR1001	148056	2811593-001	DIODE		2817352-001	BATTERIES, 1.5V AA SJT300	
CR1001	153342	2811593-002	DIODE LED		2817351-001	BOOK, INSTRUCTION SJT100	
CR1002	148056	2811593-001	DIODE LED CRK34C		2817353-002	BOOK, INSTRUCTION SJT200	
CR1002	153342	2811593-002	DIODE LED CRK34D		2872677-001	BOOK, INSTRUCTION SJT300	
CR1003	148056	2811593-001	DIODE	153938	2872677-001	CABLE, STEREO SJT200/300	
CR1004	148056	2811593-001	DIODE	AH004	2873052-001	CABLE, RF	
CR1004	119597	1471872-006	DIODE		28177356-001	CARD, SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTIONS	
P1001	154364	2831318-022	CONNECTOR W/CONTACTS		2817355-001	SJT100	
PW1000	155277	1458786-502	CIRCUIT COMPLETE CRK34C		2817357-001	CARD, SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTIONS	
PW1000	158018	1458786-504	CIRCUIT COMPLETE CRK34D	AH010	2871472-001	SJT300	
Q1001	148061	1417333-002	TRANSISTOR CRK34C			TERMINAL, 300 OHM CABLE	
				157164	1457636-503	EXTENSION 5 FEET	
				157233	1457636-504	‡ TRANSMITTER, REMOTE CRK34C	
						EARLY VERSION	
						‡ TRANSMITTER, REMOTE CRK34D	
						LATE VERSION	



FILE
1983
SJT 100/200/300
Addendum—1

**SelectaVision®
VideoDisc System CED
Addendum Service Data**

**Model SJT 090/
100/101/200/300**

**RCA Corporation
Consumer Electronics
Technical Publications**
P.O. Box 1976 | Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

**RCA Inc.
Technical Publications**
5575 Royalmount Avenue | Town of Mount-Royal | Quebec, Canada H4P 1J8

Canada Stock Numbers:
Add prefix 62 to all stock numbers.

Purpose of This Addendum: Update Basic Service Data to cover latest product design and provide Troubleshooting Guides.

Filing instructions: File this addendum immediately in front of 1983 SJT 100/200/300 Basic Service Data.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS/CHANGES COVERED BY THIS ADDENDUM

Original Service Data Contents	Page(s)	Additions/Changes in this Addendum	Page(s)
Instrument Disassembly	16 & 21	Revised Procedure	2
Electrical Adjustments	24	Order of Adjustment	2
Waveforms	36	Waveform No. 35	2
Interconnect Wiring Diagram	39 & 40	Add Capacitor	2
Power Supply Schematic	50	Delete Capacitor	2
Schematic Diagrams	42 thru 47	Component Value Changes	2
Replacement Parts	64 thru 70	Stock No. Changes and Deletions	3
		Stylus Lifter Alignment	2
		Troubleshooting Guides	4 thru 12

Instrument Disassembly pgs. 16 & 21

Turntable Height Adjust Step 1 Should Read

1. If gauge plunger remains on lowest step—raise turntable height by adjusting height adjust screw (Item 99, Fig. 47) clockwise.

Turntable Removal Step 1. Should Read

1. With cabinet top, receiver spindle assembly and guide rail bracket removed—use thumb to rotate mechanism drive 2nd reduction gear (Fig. 16) in a clockwise direction to place mechanism in "PLAY" mode while holding AC switch (S2) actuator (Item 47, Fig. 47) back out of the way. Immediately stop rotating mechanism 2nd reduction gear when Disc transfer Rod Coupler (Item 38, Fig. 47) activates "PLAY" Switch S7 (forwardmost switch mounted on plastic AC IN board mounting bracket beside mechanism function gear).

Caution Note Should Read

CAUTION: There is a thrust plate (Item 102, Fig. 47) used in the turntable bearing. Be sure that it is in place before replacing turntable. Do not turn player upside down during servicing without turntable in place, it could result in possible loss of the thrust plate.

Electrical Adjustments page 24

Order of adjustment Chroma level adjust and Vertical detail adjust—

The Vertical Detail Level Adjust (R3317) should be performed prior to performing the Chroma Level adjust (R3312), otherwise the chroma level adjust must be repeated.

Waveforms page 36

Waveform 35 is presented upside down.

Interconnect Wiring Diagram pages 39 & 40

Add capacitor C1 0.047 μ F across Function motor B3 top of page 40.

Power Supply Schematic page 50

Delete Capacitor C2004, 4700 pf at 5V reference adjust control R2020.

Schematic Component Value Changes and Deletions pages 42 thru 47

Page 42—C5304 change to 33 μ F 25V
C5305 delete
R5156 should be safety related

Page 45—C3117 change to 10 μ F 25V
C3118 change to 10 μ F 25V
C3121 change to 33 pf
C3122 change to 10 μ F 25V

Schematic Note upper right corner of page 44 Should read:

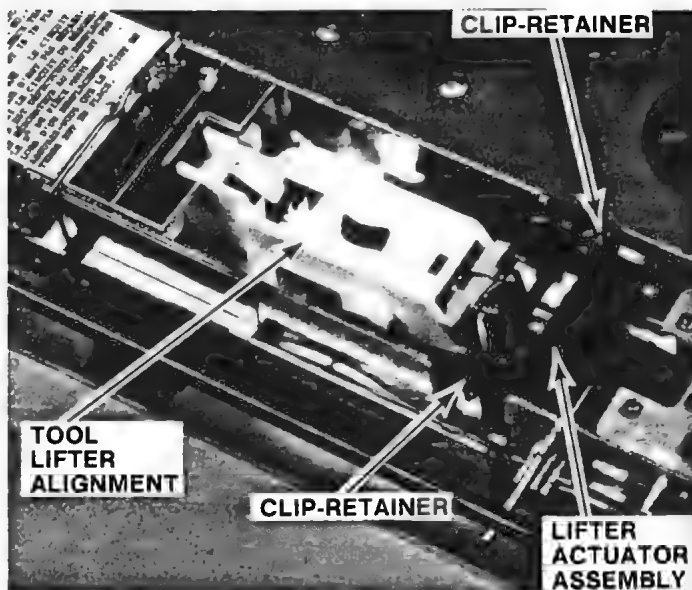
NOTE: Early (initial) production instruments did not use Q5908, Q5909, R5976 and R5977. Should a failure occur requiring replacement of transistor Q5901 (Forward Function Switch) or Q5903 (Reverse Function Switch), look for the presence or absence of Q5908 and Q5909. Then refer to the replacement parts list for correct stock number for Q5901 or Q5903.

STYLUS LIFTER ALIGNMENT

If stylus lifter has been removed the use of a Lifter Alignment Gauge (see replacement parts list for Stock No.) is required when replacing it in the arm assembly.

The replacement and alignment procedure is as follows:

1. Reinstall Lifter Actuator Assembly - do not replace Lifter Pivot Clips at this time, see illustration.
2. Install Lifter Alignment Gauge (in same manner as installing Stylus Cartridge), see illustration.
3. Replace Lifter Pivot Clips (one on each side of arm assembly) and check to assure stylus lifter operates freely, see illustration.
4. Remove Lifter Alignment Gauge and install Stylus Cartridge.



Stylus Lifter Alignment

REPLACEMENT PARTS

BEFORE REPLACING PARTS, READ THE FOLLOWING:

RCA-Approved Substitute Stock Numbers—Before ordering stock numbers in this parts list, look for an RCA-approved substitute stock number in the current *RCA Distributor & Special Products Price Schedule*. This will minimize your service time and avoid ordering parts you already have in stock.

See your RCA Distributor for Replacement Parts and Accessories.

Warranty Status of Assemblies and Parts—The warranty status of some assemblies and parts are indicated by one of the following Warranty Status Codes:

- Complete assembly not eligible for warranty exchange or replacement.
- † Eligible for warranty exchange for new or rebuilt unit.
- ‡ Complete assembly eligible for warranty replacement with new or rebuilt unit.

All parts listed without a Warranty Status Code symbol are eligible for warranty replacement as discrete components.

Warranty replacement of cabinet parts requires prior approval of RCA.

Warranty Status and Specifications of assemblies and parts are subject to change without notice.

PRODUCT SAFETY NOTE—Components marked with a (★) have special characteristics important to safety. Before replacing any of these components, read carefully the **PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE** in the Basic Service Data. Do not degrade the safety of the set through improper servicing. Although assemblies as a whole may not be marked with a (★), replacement of RCA assemblies with other assemblies not RCA approved may result in a safety hazard.

Canada Stock Numbers:
Add prefix 62 to all stock numbers.

.....AVOID REPLACEMENT PART ERRORS.....
File supplements and addendums immediately upon receipt, and consult the parts lists in them before ordering parts.

NOTE: For complete coverage of all parts and assemblies used in instruments equipped with the chassis series to which this service data relates, consult the following publications.

● **Basic Service Data**—Chassis and tuning systems and most related parts and assemblies that do not differ from one model or model group to another.

● **Service Data Supplements**—Cabinet, auxiliary, and other parts and assemblies that differ from one model group to another.

● **Service Data Addendum**—Any parts additions, deletions, or other changes made after initial production.
Do not replace or order parts without first consulting any Addendum(s) that may have been issued since publication of this service data.

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
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UNDER:

ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

DELETE:

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
C2004	143967	2841254-81M	CAPCD 4700PF M Z5P 50V
C3506	157201	2841253-23A	CAPCD 270PF J NPO 50V
C3507	157202	2841262-020	CAPCD 300PF J NPO 50V
C3509	157202	2841262-020	CAPCD 300PF J NPO 50V
C5131	147971	2841255-31M	CAPCD .01UF M Z5P 50V SJT300
C5306	143878	2841253-62M	CAPCD 560PF K Z5P 50V
L3503	157192	2873326-011	COIL 0.52UH
L3504	157192	2873326-011	COIL 0.52UH
R3514	157993	2815583-690	RES CF 1/8W 2% 510R
R3516	157993	2815583-690	RES CF 1/8W 2% 510R

NOW READS:

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
Q5305	140129	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR KICK PULSE OUTPUT
Q5306	140130	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR KICK PULSE OUTPUT
Q5901	140129	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR REV FUNCTION SW (LATE PRODUCTION)
Q5903	140129	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR FWD FUNCTION SW (LATE PRODUCTION)
Q5921	140130	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SW
Q5923	140129	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER B
Q5931	140130	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SW
Q5933	140129	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER A
Q5941	140130	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SWITCH
Q5943	140129	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER B
Q5951	140130	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SW
Q5953	140129	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER C

CHANGE TO READ:

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
Q5305	159299	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR KICK PULSE OUTPUT
Q5306	159300	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR KICK PULSE OUTPUT
Q5901	159299	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR REV FUNCTION SW (LATE PRODUCTION)
Q5903	159299	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR FWD FUNCTION SW (LATE PRODUCTION)
Q5921	159300	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SW
Q5923	159299	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER B
Q5931	159300	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SW
Q5933	159299	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER A
Q5941	159300	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SWITCH
Q5943	159299	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER B
Q5951	159300	1417328-003	TRANSISTOR CURRENT SOURCE SW
Q5953	159299	1417327-004	TRANSISTOR TURNTABLE MOTOR DRIVER C

NOW READS:

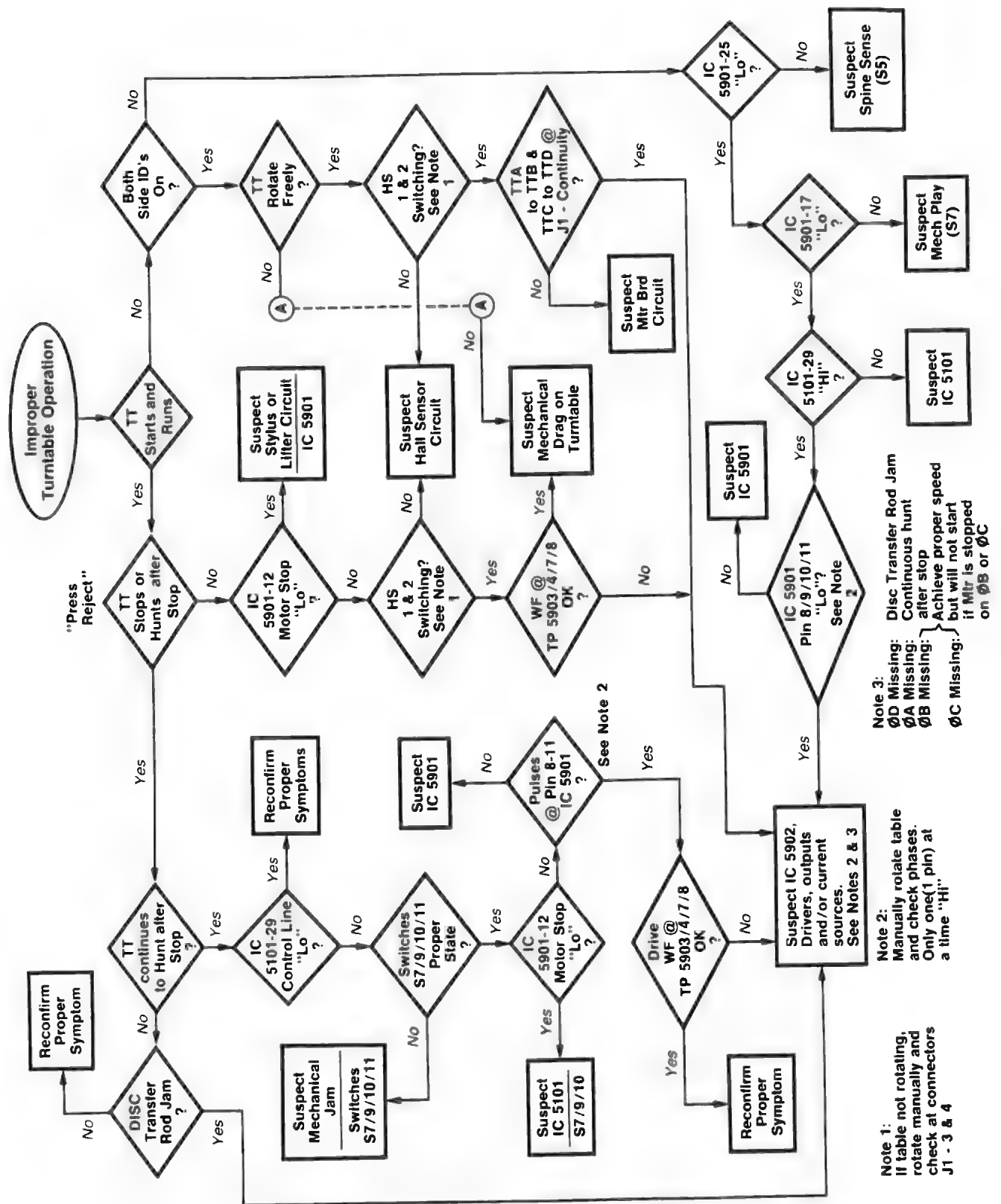
SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
C3117	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3118	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C3121	143864	2841251-33A	CAPCD 10PF J NPO 50V
C3122	134939	2841255-50R	CAPCD .047UF Z Z5V 50V
C5301	153925	2872860-125	CAP POLY 0.1UF K 50V
C5304	143550	2841274-543	CAP LYTC 47UF M Z5U
R2024	145384	993273-325	★ RES CFFP 1/2W 5% 1.0R
R4127	151371	1479265-049	RES CONTROL L-R LEVEL ADJ. SJT 200/300

CHANGE TO READ:

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
C3117	146256	2841274-143	CAP LYTC 10UF M Z5V
C3118	146256	2841274-143	CAP LYTC 10UF M Z5V
C3121	146833	2841251-93H	CAPCD 33PF J N750 50V
C3122	146256	2841274-143	CAP LYTC 10UF M Z5V
C5301	159640	2872860-225	CAP POLY 0.1UF J 50V
C5304	149204	2841274-442	CAP LYTC 33UF N 25V
R2024	830A10	2817720-325	RES CFFP 1/2W 5% 1R
R4128	151371	1479265-049	RES CONTROL L-R LEVEL ADJ. SJT 200/300

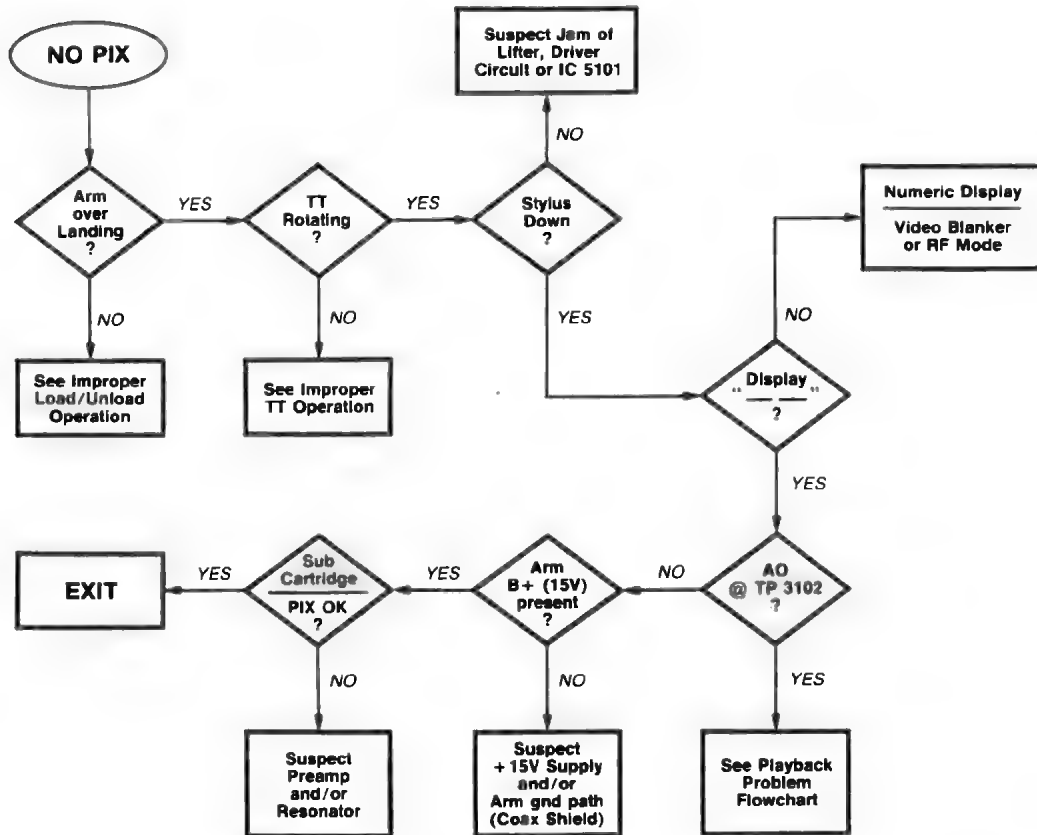


TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

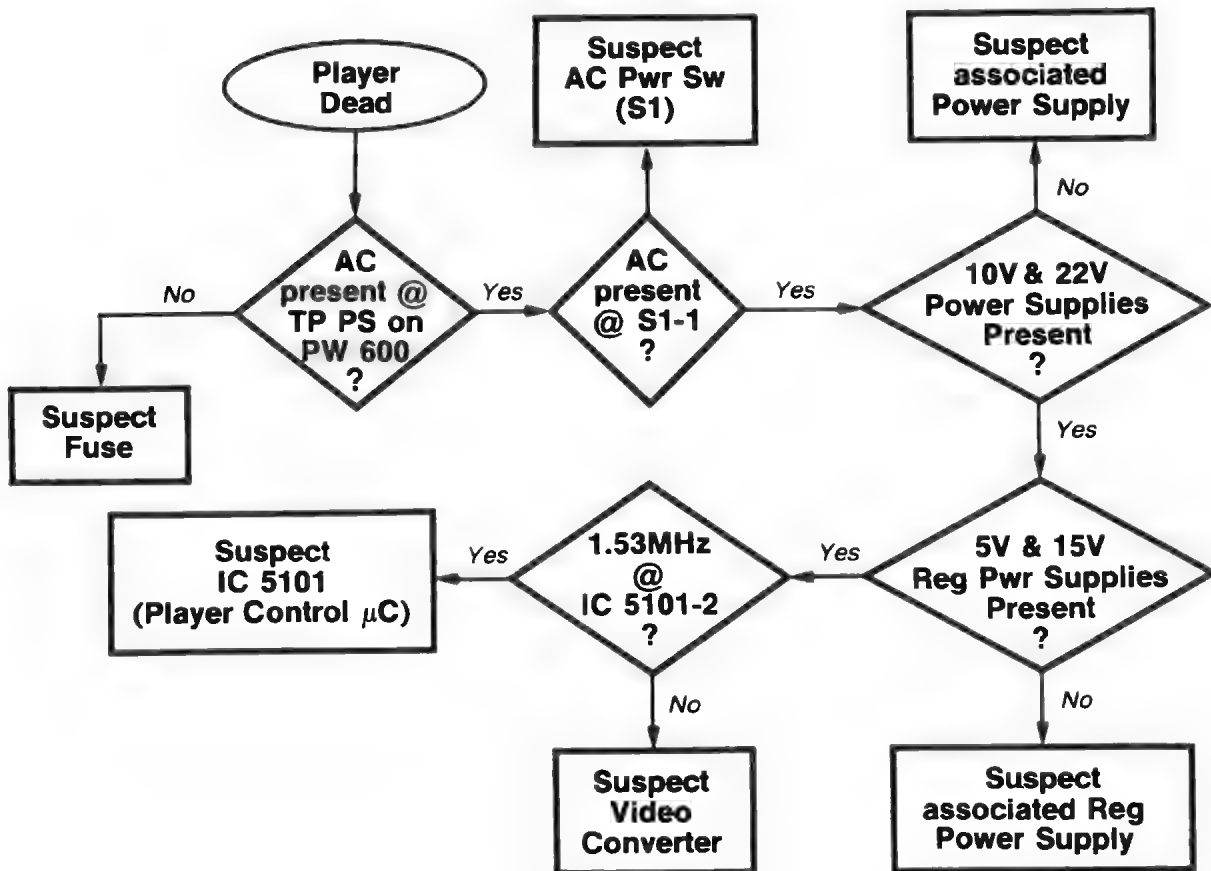


Improper Turntable Operation

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

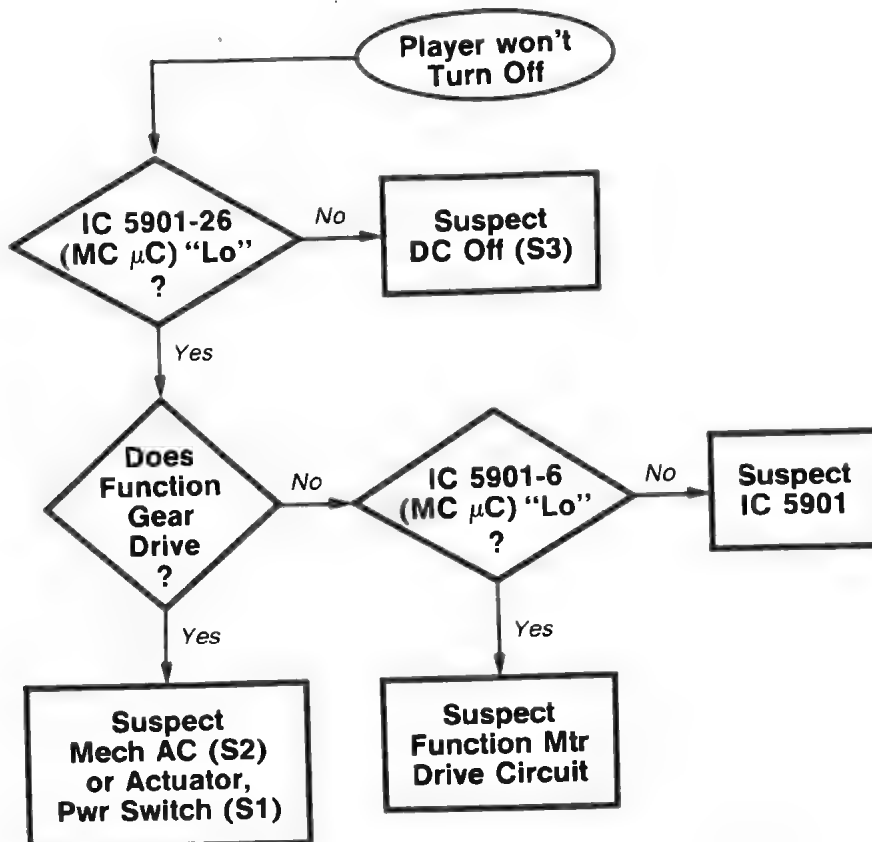


No Picture

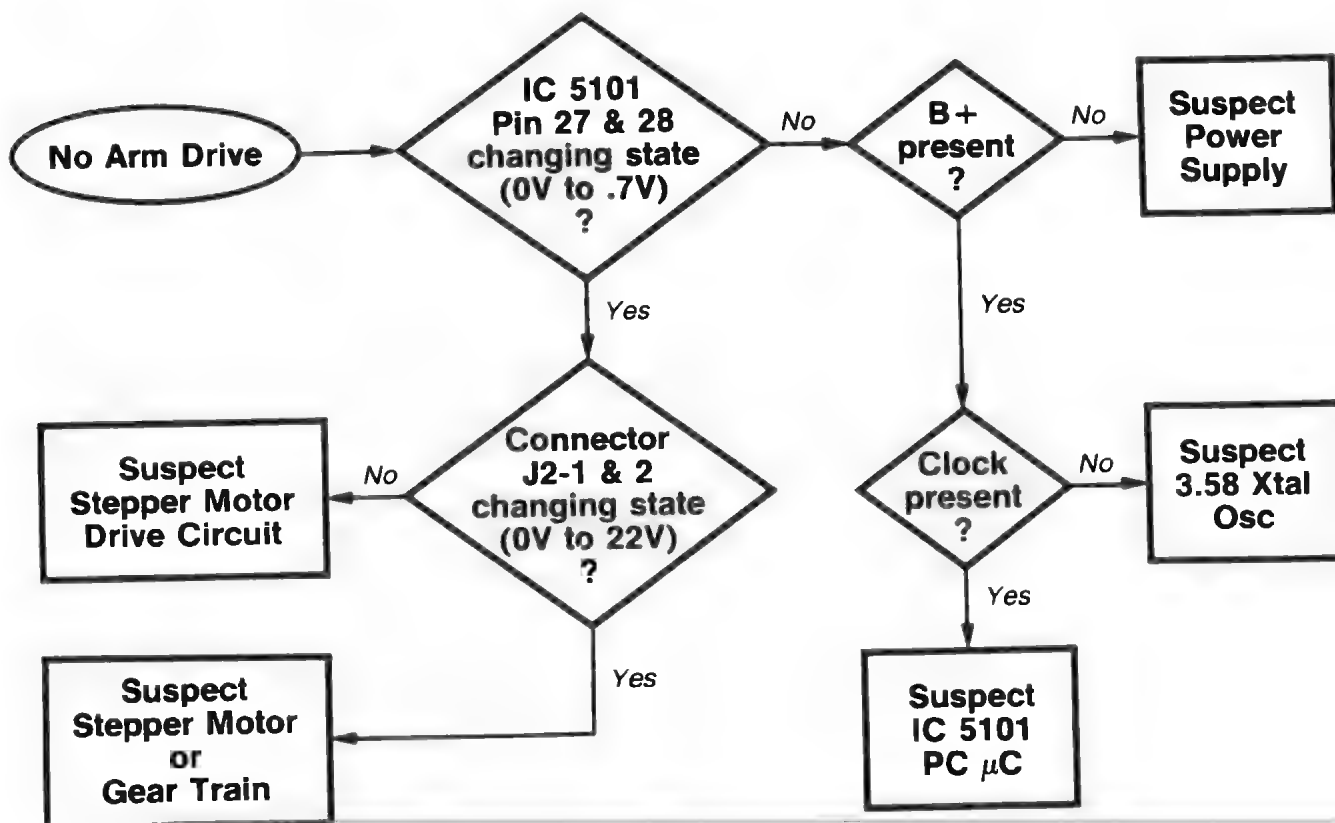


Player Dead

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

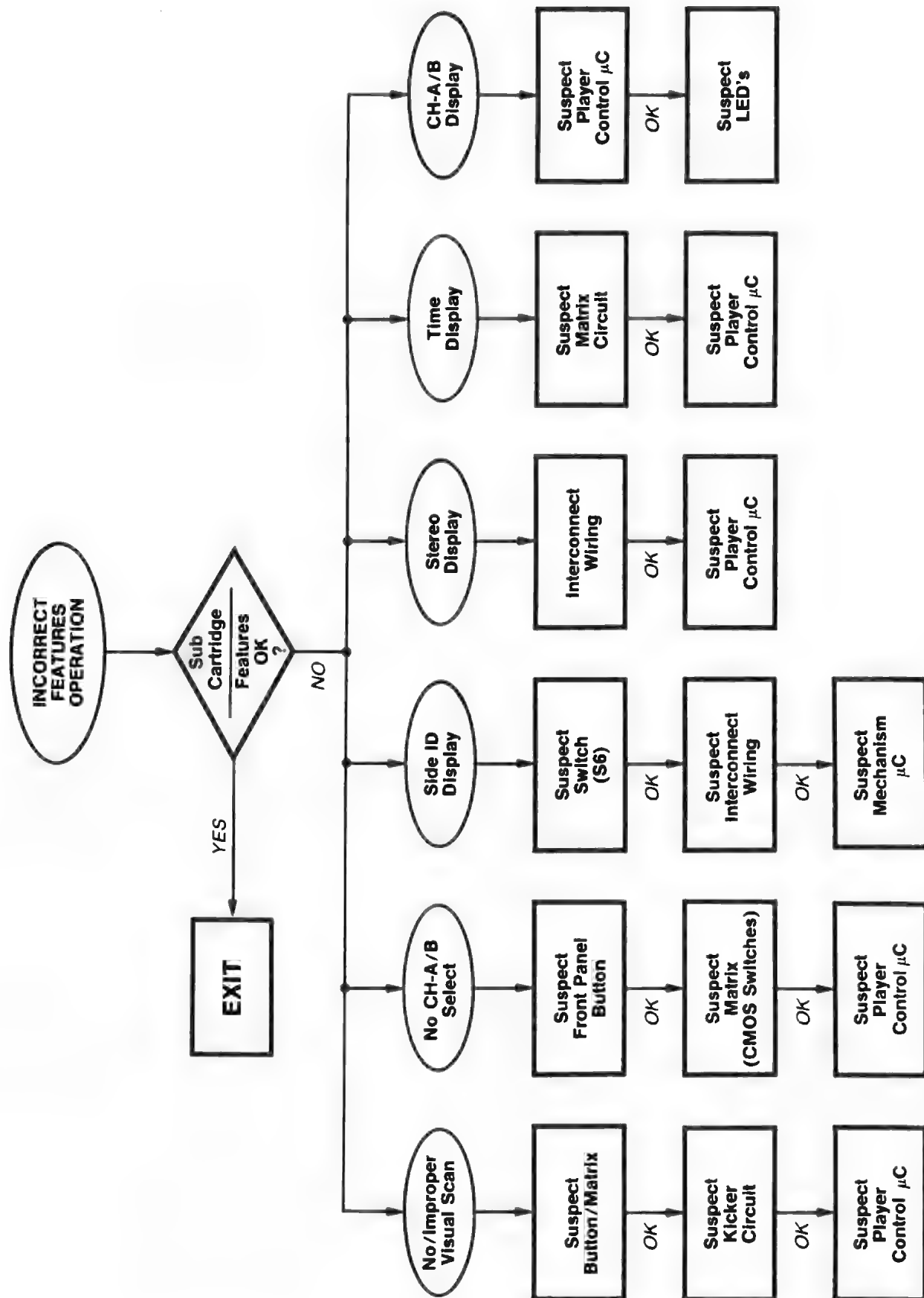


Player Won't Turn Off



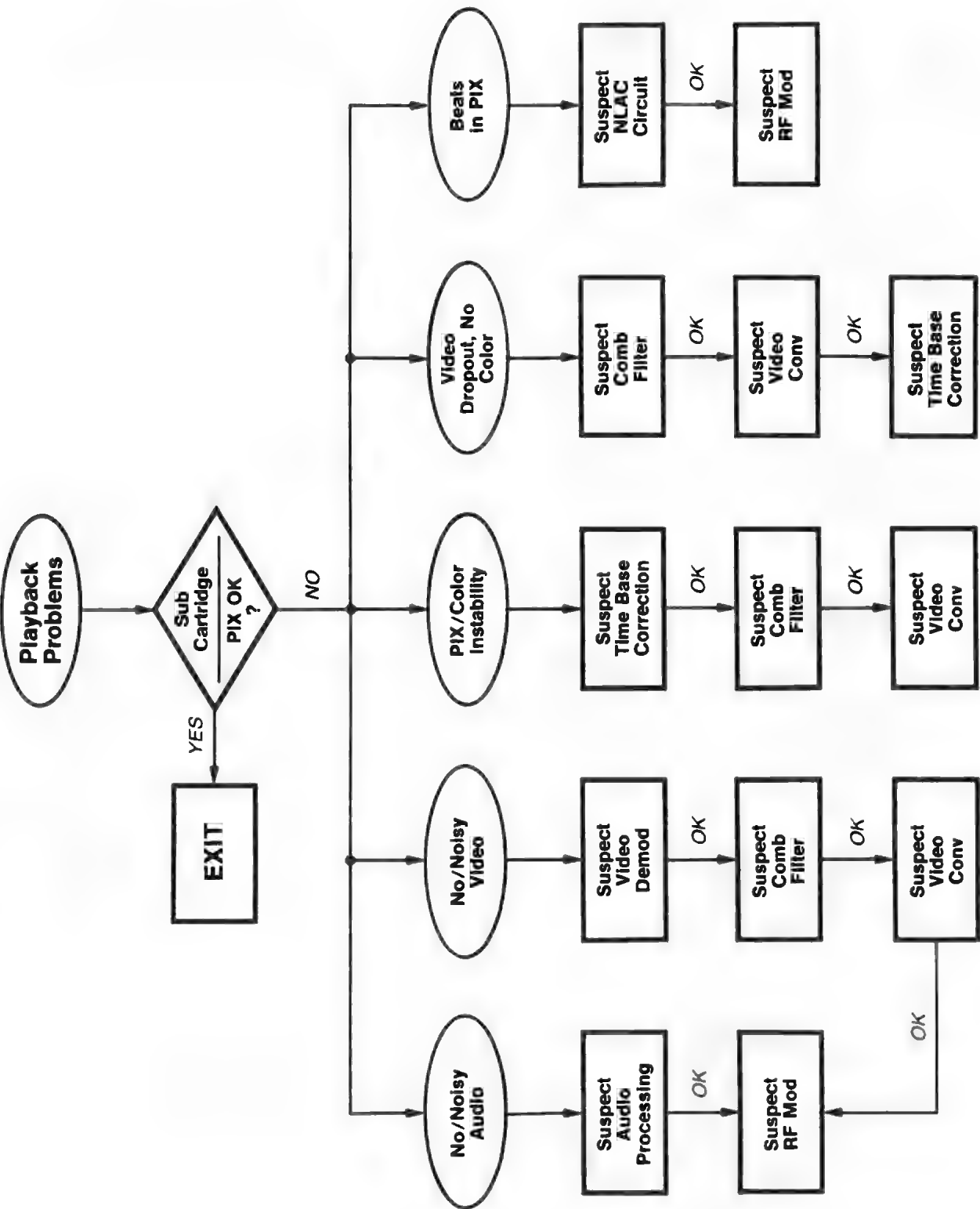
No Arm Drive

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

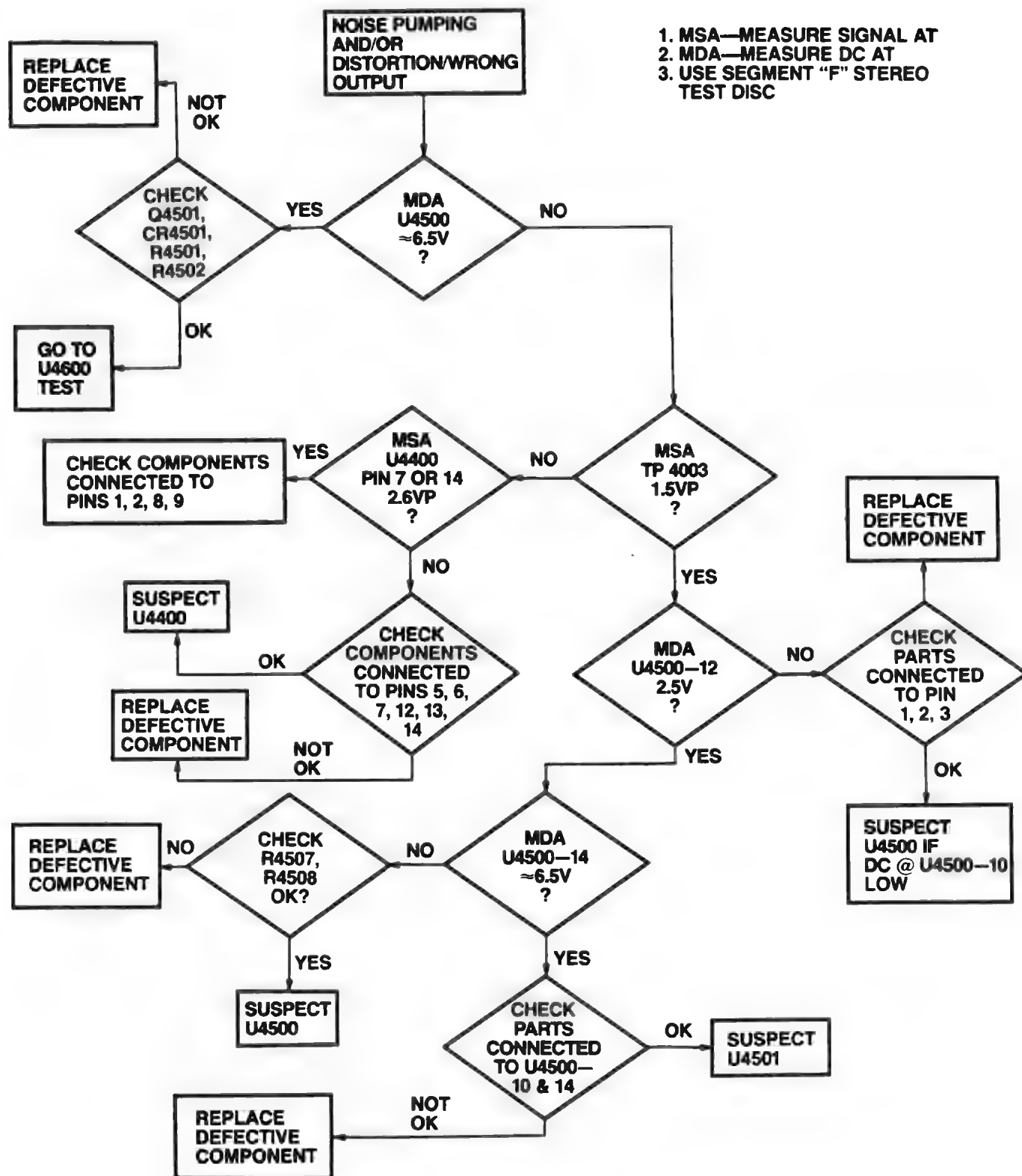


Incorrect Feature Operation

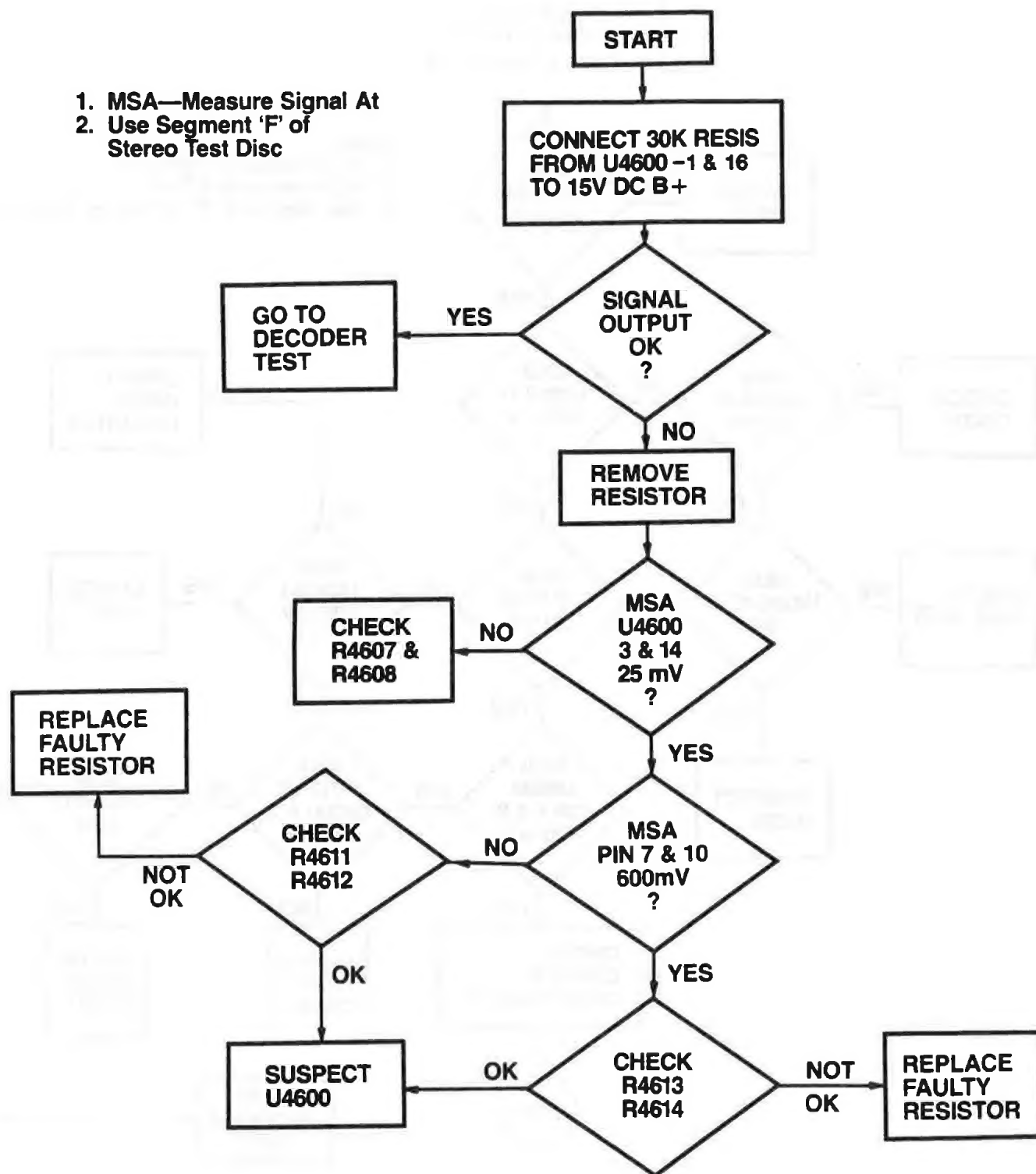
TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

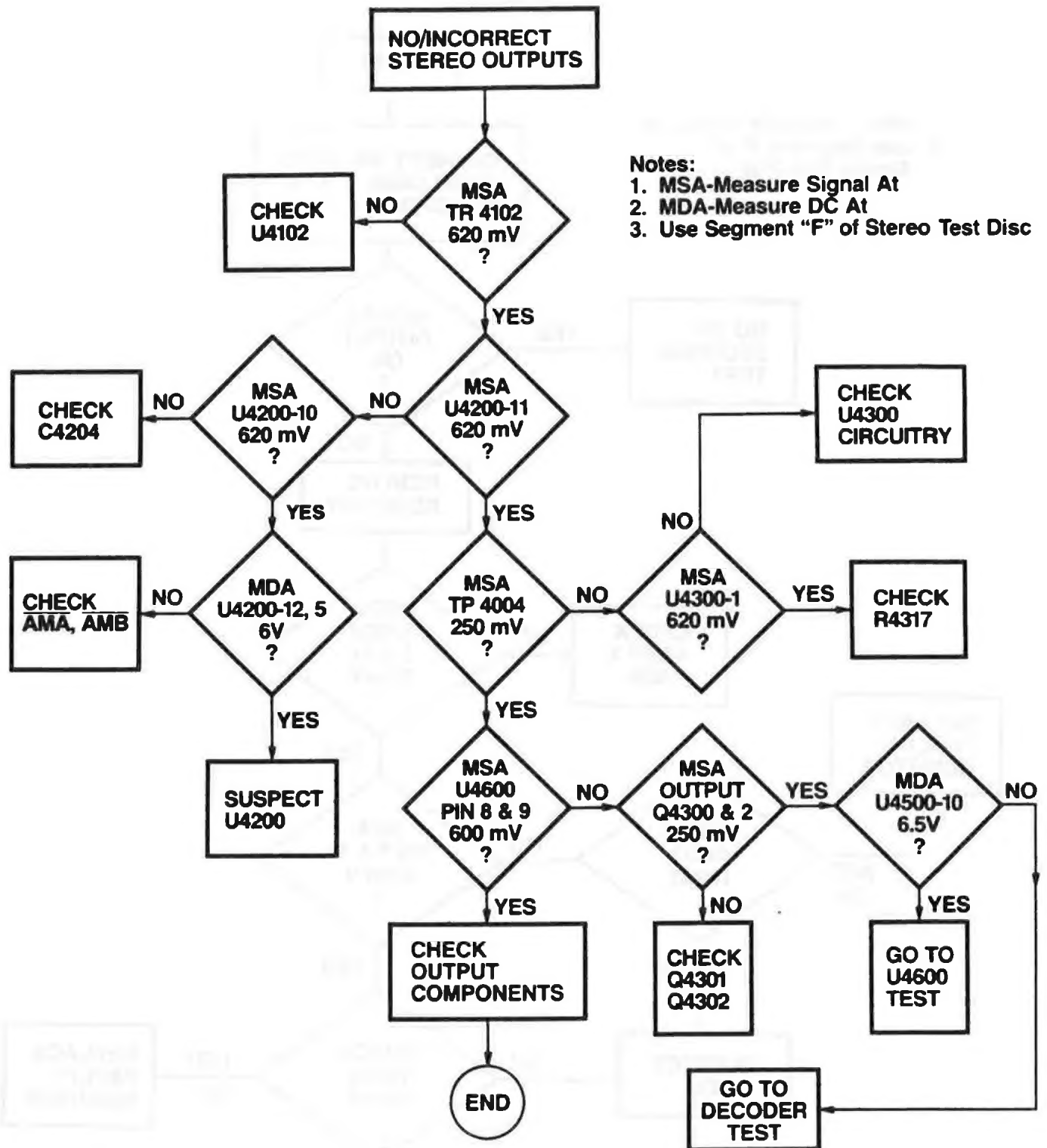


TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



No/Incorrect Stereo Output

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



No/Incorrect Stereo Outputs



FILE
1983
SJT 100/200/300
Addendum—2

SelectaVision® VideoDisc System Addendum Service Data

Model SJT 090/
100/101/200/300

RCA Corporation Consumer Electronics

Technical Publications
P.O. Box 1976 | Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

RCA Inc.

Technical Publications
5575 Royalmount Avenue | Town of Mount-Royal | Quebec, Canada H4P 1J8

Canada Stock Numbers:
Add prefix 62 to all stock numbers.

Purpose of This Addendum: Update Basic Service Data to cover latest Replacement Parts List changes.

Filing Instructions: File this addendum immediately in front of 1983 SJT 100/200/300 Basic Service Data Addendum—1.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS/CHANGES COVERED BY THIS ADDENDUM

Original Service Data Contents	Page(s)	Additions/Changes In This Addendum	Page(s)
Schematic	43	Item Number Change	1
Replacement Parts	Basic Data 64 thru 77 Addendum—1	Replacement Parts List Changes/Additions	2

NOTE: Schematic on page 43 of Basic Service Data incorrectly shows Daxi Buffer IC as U5012—Should read U5102.

This is an Addendum Service Data. It covers model-related information and any exceptions to the Basic and/or Supplement Service Data 1983 SJT 100/200/300

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SJT 100/200/300 Series

BEFORE REPLACING PARTS, READ THE FOLLOWING:

RCA-Approved Substitute Stock Numbers—Before ordering stock numbers in this parts list, look for an RCA-approved substitute stock number in the current *RCA Distributor & Special Products Price Schedule*. This will minimize your service time and avoid ordering parts you already have in stock.

See your RCA Distributor for Replacement Parts and Accessories.

Warranty Status of Assemblies and Parts—The warranty status of some assemblies and parts are indicated by one of the following Warranty Status Codes:

- Complete assembly not eligible for warranty exchange or replacement.
- † Eligible for warranty exchange for new or rebuilt unit.
- ‡ Complete assembly eligible for warranty replacement with new or rebuilt unit.

All parts listed without a Warranty Status Code symbol are eligible for warranty replacement as discrete components.

Warranty replacement of cabinet parts requires prior approval of RCA.

Warranty Status and Specifications of assemblies and parts are subject to change without notice.

PRODUCT SAFETY NOTE—Components marked with a (★) have special characteristics important to safety. Before replacing any of these components, read carefully the **PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE** in the Basic Service Data. Do not degrade the safety of the set through improper servicing. Although assemblies as a whole may not be marked with a (★), replacement of RCA assemblies with other assemblies not RCA approved may result in a safety hazard.

Canada Stock Numbers:

Add prefix 62 to all stock numbers.

.....AVOID REPLACEMENT PART ERRORS.....

File supplements and addendums immediately upon receipt, and consult the parts lists in them before ordering parts.

NOTE: For complete coverage of all parts and assemblies used in instruments equipped with the chassis series to which this service data relates, consult the following publications.

● **Basic Service Data**—Chassis and tuning systems and most related parts and assemblies that do not differ from one model or model group to another.

● **Service Data Supplements**—Cabinet, auxiliary, and other parts and assemblies that differ from one model group to another.

● **Service Data Addendum**—Any parts additions, deletions, or other changes made after initial production.

Do not replace or order parts without first consulting any Addendum(s) that may have been issued since publication of this service data.

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
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UNDER:**ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS****CHANGE
TO READ:**

C5304	143550	2841274-543	CAP LYTIC 47μF M 25V
Q5901	160694	1417327-6	TRANSISTOR REV FUNCTION SWITCH (LATE PRODUCTION)
R5917	161710	2818520-48	RES FUSE 1/2W 5% 22R
J4602	157181	2816401-503	JACK AUDIO W/BACKET SJT 200/300

ADD:

FL4101	160168	2861062-001	FILTER
FL4102	160169	2861062-002	FILTER
FL4103	160170	2861062-003	FILTER
FL4104	160171	2861062-004	FILTER SJT 200/300
FL4105	160172	2861062-005	FILTER SJT 200/300
FL4106	160173	2861062-006	FILTER SJT 200/300

SYMBOL NO.	STOCK NO.	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION
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P14	158679	2861623-008	CONNECTOR 8 PIN SJT 100
P14	158674	2861623-009	CONNECTOR 9 PIN SJT 200/300
R5308	160542	2815583-747	RES CF 1/8W 2% 120K

UNDER:**MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY****CHANGE
TO READ:**

7	159645	2861019-003	BUTTON, POWER
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